

The Cromwell Argus

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AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

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No. 26, Vol. I.)

CROMWELL, OTAGO: WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1870.

(PRICE, SIXPENCE.)

Cromwell Advertisements



THE PEOPLE'S BAKERY.

J. SCOTT,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

Cromwell Advertisements

CROMWELL HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

ROBERT KIDD, PROPRIETOR.

Travelling public and Commercial Gentle-
men will find this the most convenient house to
put up at in Cromwell. There are excellent
beds, private sitting, and dining rooms, and at-
tached to the establishment is a magnificent Bil-
liard Saloon, and the largest hall for Concerts,
Balls, or Theatrical Representations out of Dun-
edin.

Excellent Stabling, &c.

CROMWELL.

M R M A N D E R S,
LEGAL AND MINING AGENT.

Registered to practise in the Warden's Courts
for the Dunstan Goldfields.

Agent for the Northern Fire and Life Insurance
Company (capital Two Millions).

W. H. W H E T T E R,
BOOTMAKER,

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

A large and varied stock of Home and Colonial
made Boots and Shoes on hand, to which atten-
tion is respectfully requested.

PRICES MODERATE.

DAGG'S

CLUTHA HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

Best Accommodation for Visitors.

PRETTY FAIR LIQUOR.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

L I M E ! L I M E ! ! L I M E ! ! !

From the DEEP CREEK KILNS.

I. HALLENSTEIN & Co.,

Agents for the Cromwell District.

THE CROMWELL ARGUS is regu-
larly filed for reference, and may be read
gratis, at the undermentioned places of
business in Dunedin, viz. :—

Skirving & Scholefield's Advertising Agency,
No. 1 Chambers, Princes-street ;
Mr R. T. Wheeler's Advertising Agency,
Stafford-street ;
Mr A. R. Livingston's Stationery Warehouse,
Princes-street ;
Messrs Reith and Nicolson's Bible Warehouse,
Princes-street.

Intending subscribers can either order the paper
direct from the ARGUS office, or leave their
names at any of the above-named places.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION :

Seven Shillings per quarter, including Postage.

[A CARD.]

D. R. J A M E S C O R S E,
SURGEON,

May be consulted daily at his residence,

MELMORE-STREET,

CROMWELL.

Cromwell Advertisements

For Sale,

A SHARE in a Valuable WATER-RACE at
KAWARAU GORGE. For Particulars,
apply to the undersigned.

R. F. BADGER,
Mining and Estate Agent,
Cromwell.

V. R.
NOTICE.

COURTS will be held in the CROM-
WELL DISTRICT as follows :—

APRIL 27.
WEDNESDAY MAY 11, 25.
JUNE 8, 22.

VINCENT PYKE, R.M.,

Cromwell, April 5, 1870.

Smithfield Butchery Company.



OWEN PIERCE (late of St. Bathans)
having purchased from Mr W. J. BARRY
the Butchery Business lately carried on by him
in Cromwell, begs to intimate that he is in a
position to supply the best description of meat
at moderate prices.

O. P. hopes by strict attention to business,
and keeping meat of the very best quality, to
obtain a share of public support.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL.

WILLIAM BARNES,
BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER,
(Late of Addlestone, Surrey).

Begs to announce to the inhabitants of CROM-
WELL and the surrounding Districts that he is
now carrying on the above business near the
Bridge Hotel; and trusts, by strict attention to
business, coupled with moderate charges, to
secure a share of the work of the district.

SHAMROCK STORE,

CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION

MERCHANTS.

A large and varied assortment of

WINES, SPIRITS, AND GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in all parts of the district.
free of charge.

Rocky Point Ferry.

GEORGE McLACHLAN begs to inti-
mate that he has purchased from Mr John
McCormick, together with the ROCKY POINT
FERRY HOTEL, the large and well-furnished
PUNT recently placed on the Clutha at the
above crossing-place.

This Punt is admitted to be one of the finest
in the Province, and easily crosses the heaviest
six and eight horse waggons. Forty tons can be
taken on the punt at once, and crossed with ease.

This being the nearest road to Bendigo, parties
visiting the Reefs will find it to their advantage
to cross at this punt. Vehicles of all descrip-
tions ferried at moderate rates.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS,

Cromwell
Queenstown

Arrowtown
Melbourne.

WE have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants of CROMWELL
and surrounding districts to our

LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK,

Which is specially suitable to supply their wants. Each Department will be found
complete, and assorted with every requirement.

Drapery. { The attention of Ladies is respect-
fully directed to this Department.
It will be found replete with all the latest novel-
ties from the Melbourne markets, (carefully
selected by our Mr Hallenstein), comprising :
Dresses, in silks, fancy and black; alpacas,
challies, mohairs, winceys, muslins, prints,
colburs
Shawls, all-wool plaids, French merinos, skirt-
ings, jackets, &c.
Hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, laces, trim-
mings of all kinds
Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.—Our
stock will be found the largest and best-
assorted on the Gold-fields
Ladies' and Children's Hats, trimmed and un-
trimmed
Feathers, flowers, corsets, chignons, &c.
A large assortment of white and coloured
flannels, serge and cricketering; calicoes and
sheetings; and every other article required
in the trade.

Slop Department. { Men's Suits, Paget and
sac; boys' ditto, Leo-
pold, Stauley, sac, and knickerbocker
Trousers and vests, all kinds
Trousers, in silk mixture, doeskin, tweed,
cotton, Bedford cord, and moleskin
Shirts—white dress, regatta, Crimean, serge,
Scotch twill, tweed, and jean
Pants and under-shirts, in flannel, lambswool,
serge, merino, and cotton
Men's and boys' Hosiery, of all kinds
Hats—straw, merino, tweed, silk-stitched,
felt, and plush, in all the latest shapes
Waterproof coats, overalls, leggings, and sou-
westers
Monkey jackets and pilot coats
All the above Goods are to our special order

Boots and Shoes { A splendid assortment,
consisting of :
Ladies', girls', and children's boots, in kid,
cashmere, morocco, and leather
Slippers—canvas, patent leather (plain and
fur-trimmed), sheepskin, and carpet
Men's and boys' boots—elastic side, Balmoral,
Blucher, Wellington, Half-Wellington, and
riding boots
Colonial water-tights, made to our order in
Melbourne
Gum boots—Hayward's North British and
Liverpool; Hardy's nuggets.

Carpets { In tapestry, felt, all-wool kidder-
minster, drugget; hearth-rugs.
Matting—China and coir; oilcloth, door-mats.

ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE OUR PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SMITHAM, PROPRIETOR.

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel
in the District.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM,
With one of Alcock's best Tables.

Coaches leave for Queenstown and Arrow
every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9
a.m.; for Clyde every Tuesday, Thursday, and
Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.; and for Cardrona and
Albertown every Wednesday at 9 a.m.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of
Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every
care will be bestowed upon horses. An experi-
enced groom in attendance.

CROMWELL.



FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,

(Wholesale and Retail),

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams,
Bacon, &c., always on hand.

Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout
the district.

[A CARD.]

R. F. BADGER,
LEGAL AND MINING AGENT,

MELMORE-STREET,

CROMWELL.

AND AT BENDIGO AND DUNEDIN.



New Line of

ROYAL MAIL COACHES

BETWEEN

Queenstown and Clyde.

R. W. DANIEL begs to intimate that he
has started his new line of Coaches be-
tween Clyde, Cromwell, and Queenstown, leaving
Clyde on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays,
and Queenstown on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and
Saturdays.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the in-
habitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra,
and Clyde districts that we have appointed
I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

CROMWELL,

as our only Agents for the sale of our Silk-
dressed FLOUR, BRAN, and POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our
name and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,
Brunswick Flour Mills,
Lake Wakatipu.

VULCAN HOTEL, ST. BATHANS,

SAMUEL HANGER, Proprietor.

First-class Accommodation for Travellers.

Always on hand—Wines, Spirits, and Ales
of the best quality.

BILLIARD TABLE.—GOOD STABLING
BLACKSMITH SHOP and
shed on the left, next notice

BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

JOHN MARSH,
Of the Bridge Hotel, Cromwell,
IS DETERMINED TO GIVE VALUE FOR MONEY.



CROMWELL VETERINARY

SHOEING FORGE.

Next door to Smitham's Kawarau Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY,

(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),

GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER,

AND MACHINIST.

E. L. begs to inform the public of Cromwell

that he has purchased the business of Mr Thomp-

son, and trusts by strict attention to business,

and the execution of all work placed in his hands

in a first-class and workmanlike manner, to

the continuance of the support accorded his

predecessor.

Lowburn, Bendigo Gully, &c.

WELCOME HOME HOTEL
AND STORE,

LOWBURN,

About three miles from Cromwell, on the road to the Bendigo Reef.

JOHN FERRIAM . . . PROPRIETOR.

Every accommodation for Travellers.

WAKEFIELD FERRY HOTEL,
ROCKY POINT,

On the main road to Bendigo.

The best quality of Wines, Spirits, and Beers kept in stock.

A Five-stalled Stable.

Good accommodation for travellers.

** District Post Office. **

THE WAKEFIELD FERRY

Is the best and safest crossing-place on the Clutha River, and is on the direct road to the Bendigo Reefs.

The Punt and Boats are worked by careful and experienced boatmen, and the heaviest waggons can be crossed at any time with perfect safety.

HUGH M'PHERSON,
Proprietor.

MITCHINSON & HARRISON,

Wholesale and Retail

STOREKEEPERS,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

CHANTS,

(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine),

BENDIGO.

GOODS DELIVERED

At all ports of the Reefs.

REEFERS' ARMS HOTEL,

Logantown.

JAMES BEARE PROPRIETOR.

The above house is the largest and most comfortable in the district.

GOOD STABLING.

BENDIGO GULLY REEFS.

OLD BENDIGO HOTEL

AND

STORES.

SMITH & O'DONNELL

** Miners and Travellers can have first-class accommodation, and may obtain every information respecting the locality.

Good Stabling; Horse-feed always on hand.

New Stone Premises are now being erected.

HAWEA SAW-MILLS.

The undersigned can supply SAWN TIMBER in any quantity.

Orders addressed to Albert Town will be punctually attended to, and forwarded to Bendigo Gully for 26s per 100 feet.

BOARDS and SCANTLING at 16s. per 100 feet super., at the foot of the Lake (GLADSTONE), whence they can be conveyed by dray to Bendigo Gully or elsewhere.

J. D. ROSS,
Hawea Saw-mills.

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE

LUGGATE,

(23 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka).

H. MAIDMAN PROPRIETOR.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

ROBERT BOYNE,

GENERAL STOREKEEPER

AND NEWS AGENT,

Queenstown, Lake Wakatip.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

Queenstown

DOHEY'S UNION HOTEL

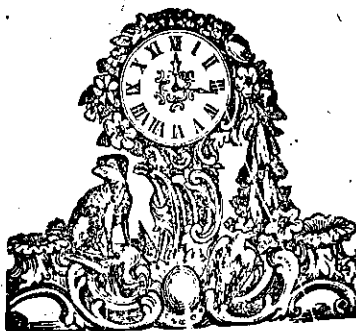
CORNER OF

BALLARAT & REES STREETS,

QUEENSTOWN.

The above is one of the oldest-established houses in Queenstown, and is celebrated for the superior quality of the Wines, Spirits, &c., kept in stock.

GOOD STABLING.



P. SMITH,

PRACTICAL WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,

BEACH-STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

Repairs Neatly Executed.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,

(Corner of Beach and Rees streets),

QUEENSTOWN.

W. M'LARN PROPRIETOR.

The above Hotel continues to keep up its reputation as one of the most comfortable in the Wakatip district. The best accommodation for visitors and boarders.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

The only paddock accommodation in the district.

The Pioneer of Stappenny Drinks.

QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL,

QUEENSTOWN.

A. EICHARDT PROPRIETOR.

Private Rooms for Families.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

A large and commodious STABLE, capable of accommodating twenty horses, has recently been completed, and has been pronounced by all who have visited the district as second to none in Dunedin. An experienced groom in attendance.

Booking Office for Cobb & Co.'s line of Coaches.

Nevis

NEVIS CROSSING STORE

(About five miles from the Nevis Township).

The undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since commencing business, begs to intimate that he continues to keep a large and well-selected stock of SPIRITS, WINES, and GROCERIES of the very best description.

Goods regularly delivered throughout the surrounding district.

CHARLES KORLL.

BRITISH STORES

Nevis.

EDWARD THOMPSON,

NORTHUMBERLAND ARMS HOTEL

AND STORE,

NEVIS.

A large and well-selected stock of GROCERIES of all descriptions constantly on hand.

Goods delivered throughout the surrounding district on the shortest notice.

** A commodious BILLIARD ROOM is now in course of erection, and will shortly be furnished with one of Alcock & Co.'s full-sized BILLIARD Tables.

The best accommodation for Travellers.

Good Stabling.

Arrowtown

R. PRITCHARD,

Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,

ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district.

A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne.

ARROWTOWN.

BUTLER'S ACCOMMODATION PADDOCK,
One Shilling per Night.

GOOD STABLING.

Clyde

MR ANTHONY BROOK,

BARRISTER.

SOLICITOR, & CONVEYANCER.

OFFICE, CLYDE.

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE,

M. MARSHALL,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS-
VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

PORT PHILIP HOTEL,

SUNDERLAND-STREET, CLYDE.

JOHN COX, PROPRIETOR.

This well-known hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of Travellers and Boarders, and the Proprietor begs to assure the public that no effort will be spared on his part to maintain the favourable reputation the house has already acquired.

A range of STABLING is in course of erection, which, when completed, will be second to none out of Dunedin; and travellers may rely upon every care being taken of horses baited at the Port Philip Stables.

JAMES HAZLETT,

WHOLESALE STOREKEEPER,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

SUNDERLAND-STREET,

CLYDE.

The largest and best-selected Stock of

WINES,

SPIRITS,

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS.

Packers Supplied at Lowest Rates.

** Agent for Marshall & Copeland's BEER, in Bulk and Bottle.

To the Inhabitants of the Cromwell District.

R. BARLOW,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,

AND

MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

CLYDE,

Has now on hand a choice and varied assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES; English, French, and American CLOCKS; also, a very choice selection of English & Colonial JEWELLERY, consisting of

Gold Scarf Pins
Locketts
Chains

Brooches
Ear-rings
Guards

Wedding, Signet, Gem, and Keeper Rings, Seals, Keys, and Chains in endless variety, of the newest designs.

ALSO,

Lately arrived, a very suitable and elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, too numerous to particularize, very suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Watches and Clocks carefully cleaned & repaired.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE, 186

(BY GUTHRIE);

Good Words for the Young, 1869

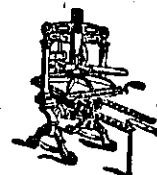
Ex "Warrior Queen,"

At REITH & WILKIE'S,

Booksellers and Stationers,

DUNEDIN.

For List of Books, see *Wills*.



CROMWELL ARGUS

NEWSPAPER AND GENERAL

Printing Establishment

MATTHEWS & FENWICK,

Commercial & General Printer

Beg to intimate to the public of Cromwell and the Northern Gold-Fields that they are prepared to execute, with punctuality and dispatch, orders for every description of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

PRINTING

In the best style of the art, and at very moderate prices.

CARDS

All sizes and colours, in gold or silver bronze

POSTERS

Of any size, in black or coloured inks.

Handbills, Show-Cards, Circulars

LABELS, COUNTER-BILLS,

Ball Tickets and Programmes,

BILLHEADS,

Auctioneers' and other Catalogue

PAMPHLETS,

CHEQUE, RECEIPT, AND DELIVERY BOOK

ETC. ETC. ETC.

Matthews & Fenwick,

PRACTICAL PRINTERS,

ARGUS OFFICE

(Adjoining the Council Chamber),

CROMWELL.

THE CROMWELL ARGUS

AND

Northern Gold-Fields Gazette

IS PUBLISHED ON

WEDNESDAY MORNINGS

and forwarded the same day to the adjacent townships by special express, and to more distant places by coach or through the post office. Subscribers in Clyde, Alexandra,

Kawarau Gorge, Bannockburn, Rocky Point, Luggett, Bendigo Gully, Albert Town, Cardrona, Frankton, Arrowtown, Queenstown,

and all intermediate places, will receive the ARGUS on the day of publication.

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Per Quarter	6s
By Post	7s
Per Half Year	12s
By Post	14s
Per annum	24s
By Post	25s

Charges for Advertising.

Sixteen words and under	2s
Each subsequent insertion	1s
One inch, first insertion	3s
Each subsequent do.	2s
One inch, 13 insertions	20s

MATTHEWS & FENWICK,

Proprietor

CROMWELL.

R. F. Agent, Melbourne street
Jarnes, W., Blacksmith and Farrier, do.
Clyde, Cromwell, and Queenstown Coach:
R. W. Daniels.

Corse, Dr James, Surgeon, do.
Dawkins, James, Free Trade Butchery, do.
Dagg, R. E., Clutha Hotel, do.
Fitch, Allen, Draper and Clothier, do.
Lindsay, E., Blacksmith, Melbourne-street
Scott, J., Baker do.
Marsh, John, Bridge Hotel, do.
Kidd, Robert, Cromwell Hotel, do.
Manders, H., Agent, do.
Whetter, W. H., Bootmaker, do.
Pierce, O., Smithfield Butchery, Melbourne-st.
Shanly, W., & Co., General Merchants, do.
Smitham, William, Kawarau Hotel, do.
Hallenstein, I., & Co., Merchants, do.
Matthews & Fenwick, General Printers, do.
Hallenstein, I., & Co., Drapers and Clothiers

CLYDE.

Barlow, R., Watchmaker and Jeweller
Brough, Anthony, Barrister and Solicitor
Fitch, Allen, Draper and Outfitter
Marshall, M., Chemist and Druggist
Cox, John, Port Philip Hotel
Hazlett, James, General Merchant

ALEXANDRA.

Jack, Alexander, Criterion Hotel
Mason, J. H., Royal Mail Hotel.

BENDIGO GULLY & ROAD.

Beare, J., Reefers' Arms Hotel and Store
Mitchinson and Harrison, Storekeepers
M'Pherson, H., Wakefield Ferry and Hotel,
Rocky Point
M'Lachlan, G., Rocky Point Ferry & Hotel
Perriam, John, Welcome Home Hotel and
Store, Lowburn.
Smith and O'Donnell, Old Bendigo Hotel
and Stores

KAWARAU GORGE.

Campion, Nicholas, Diggers' Rest Hotel
Heron, Thomas, White Hart Hotel
Wrightson, John, Shicers' Arms Hotel.

BANNOCKBURN.

Halliday, J., Shepherd's Creek Hotel & Store
Nicholas, J., Gladstone Coal Works
Richards, J., Bannockburn Hotel and Store
Stuart, James, Ferry Hotel.

NEVIS.

Carnaby, George, British Stores
Korll, C., Nevis Crossing Hotel and Store
Thompson, Edward, Northumberland Arms
Hotel and Store.

QUEENSTOWN.

Boyne, Robert, Storekeeper and News Agent
Dohey, P., Union Hotel
Eichardt, A., Queen's Arms Hotel
M'Larn, W., Prince of Wales Hotel
Robertson & Hallenstein, Brunswick Flour
Mills
Smith, P., Watchmaker and Jeweller.

ARROWTOWN.

Butler's Accommodation Paddock
Pritchard, R., General Merchant.

WANAKA.

Heddithe & Russell, Wanaka Hotel, Pembroke

DUNEDIN.

Laird, William, Bookseller and Stationer
Beaver, A., Watchmaker and Jeweller
Braithwaite, Joseph, News-agent, Fleet-street
Beissel, F., Hairdresser and Perfumer
Chaplin, John, & Co., Coach Proprietors
Dickson, T., Cabinetmaker and Upholsterer
Hay, David R., Tailor and Outfitter
Hilop, John, Watchmaker and Jeweller
Hudson, J. D., Auckland Hotel
Kincaid, M'Queen and Co., Vulcan Foundry
London Pianoforte and Music Saloon
Lyons, E., Union Hotel, Stafford-street
Matthews, George, Nurseryman, Seedsman,
and Seed-grower
McGuire's Imperial Hotel, Prince-street
Otago Hotel: T. A. Jones
Reid, W., Dr. and S. Warehouse
Reith & Wilkie, Booksellers and Stationers
Salamon, N., Watchmaker and Jeweller
Sinclair, W., Tailor and Clothier
Skirving & Co., Schoolfield, Advertising and
Commission Agents
Sparrow and Thomas, Dunedin Ironworks
Toield, Frederick, Watchmaker and Jeweller
Thompson, W., Red Lion Hotel
Wilson, W., Engineer, Belmore-street, &c.
Winstanley, Thomas, Scarf Saw Hotel
Wheeler, R. T., Advertising and General
Commission Agent
York Hotel: Alex. Mee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ayling, R., Coal Creek Hotel (half-way
between Cromwell and Lawrence)
Clyde, R., East Taieri Hotel
Clyde Saw Mills: J. D. Ross, proprietor
H. H., Vulcan Hotel, St. Bathans
H. H., Albion Hotel and Store,
Luggett
Luggett Hotel, between
Luggett and Arrowtown

ST. BATHANS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

St. Bathans, April 30th, 1870.

The month of April has been exceedingly dull in this quarter, and my letter will be in keeping accordingly.

The weather (happy thought for a subject!) for the first week was glorious for a race from the 8th to the 12th we had incessant rain, hail, and snow, which clothed the mountains, slushed the roads, and raised the price of cartage, but did not swell the rivers, owing to the frosts. Since the 12th, we have had severe winter weather, saving three days of thaw.

After three days' auction sale, Mr. D. McConochie, draper, bid adieu to St. Bathans, having been a successful tradesman in this place for more than five years. His place has been filled by his brother, who is making improvements to suit the times, for the fact has just dawned upon us that St. Bathans is in its infancy, and we intend to make up for our unbelief by establishing ourselves as settlers.

When I am on the night shift I occasionally hear the report of guns, which I at first suspected to be a caution to the Chinese not to tread over the sluices after dark, but I have since discovered that it is a raid on goats, which, increasing tenfold each season, are devastating crops and breaking down sod walls, until forbearance with our neighbors is becoming a weakness instead of a virtue. Something must be done, and I propose a petition to the Provincial Council (now sitting) to introduce an amendment ordinance making the Goat Nuisance Ordinance apply to the whole province, instead of only to municipalities. We cannot raise a mayor and corporation here, nor do we want any Punch and Judy shows up the country; but for all that, our community is quite as large as some of the incorporated towns, and the malefactor's goats in this treeless country do as much harm to the benefactor's potatoes as they do within the jurisdiction of their "worships."

Warn your farmers to pit their potatoes carefully for they (the potatoes) will be scarce this year. Owing to a bad season at sowing time, the vegetables generally speaking are poor and sodden, and potatoes especially have suffered from rot and moisture.

Can you throw any light on the policy of the Government in abrogating the water tax? Surely, if they wanted to do something for us, they might have moved in an act to reduce the price of the miner's right, and given us poor sluicers a chance, instead of sparing the race-holders, who are undoubtedly the wealthiest of the mining class, and never objected to so fair an income tax as 5s for every sluice head. My mate, who has an interest in water races, states that the water squatters (as he calls them, for I do not indulge in colonial slang) do not thank the Government in the least for their interference, nor yet the Warden's Conference, if they suggested it; and he says that such a reduction is incomprehensible, emanating as it does from a Government partly formed of diggers, as he calls them—(he means gold-miners). Of course, as a poor sluicer, I am opposed to any reduction of revenue where its support does not immediately affect me, because I wish the Government to have a good treasury chest, that they may continue to improve the roads, build bridges, and subsidize mining speculations, as they have most wisely done during the Macandrew administration, to their credit be it said, though they have done some foolish things also—things after the "plebiscite" style, &c., &c.—"rather expensive in their way, and nothing shewn, eh?"

The water-race companies must laugh in their sleeves at this burst of sympathy for them, while the other miners sweat at the injustice. The Government surely have by this time discovered their mistake, in depriving the revenue of £600 to £700 a year, when it was obtained from so available a source, and paid by the companies so ungrudgingly. I hope all the gold-fields papers will move in this matter, for £700 a year will help to build some more reservoirs, or sludge channels, or assist to support the benevolent institutions on the gold-fields. "Agitate!"

On Saturday nights, instead of strolling about the township, my mate reads the paper, while I make and mend clothes, and many an argument we have over politics, and such like; but we never quarrel, though we maintain our own views. Well, last Saturday he read out Mr Hawthorne's report on the High School, and no sooner had he finished than we set to arguing pro and con. Hear my mate first: "Well, well," says he, "for an *Artium Magister* of a first-class university I consider that report the most absurd, pleonastic, and egotistical production I ever read"—(my mate always uses long words when he is excited). He then commenced his criticism by an anecdote. *Sic*: A lady whose education had been neglected tried to hide her deficiencies by using long words in her conversation, and afterwards explained their meaning, in case her listener could not understand on account of misapplication. On one occasion she is represented as having said, "The people about here are very *indigens*—I mean poor." Her neighbor (a *wid*) replied: "I comprehend *I mean I understand*." This anecdote my mate considered *apropos* to Mr Hawthorne's report.

After scanning the first column with an occasional growl or "plish!" he stopped short in the middle of the comment on Greek study with the exclamation, "Don't you think, Jack, that we ought to look up to as an authority on rhetoric such a man as the writer of this report? But surely he must have interpolated for the sake of giving line to his bait (to catch a salmon), or for want of knowing how to condense and yet write grammatical sense. Would it not have sounded better to have said that the boys who acquired ancient languages proved themselves superior (even from the utilitarian point of view) to those whose attention had been confined to the mere practical branches? Seventeen words saved in seven lines in print," said my mate, in exultation at extinguishing a dominie.

Passing over the information as to what Mr Abram teaches, my mate gave an indistinct chuckle when he read about Mr Brent's department. Surely Mr Hawthorne must look upon his employers as dolts when he finds it necessary to tell them what is comprehended by the word mathematics. If that was his reason for being so explicit, it would have been better to have entered into a fuller explanation. Thus: "Arithmetic, which includes multiplication, a vexation; with Division as bad; Rule of Three, which puzzles me; and Practice drives me mad; Algebra, which includes simple and quadratic equations; Modern Geometry, which includes latitude, longitude, compass-bearings, and the measurement of the terrestrial globe; Trigonometry (plain and spherical), which includes the measurement of heights and distances, traversing, and intersecting. Mr Pope the modern languages, which include Parisian, Norman, and patois-French, from De Lisle, Poetel, Ollendorff, and Ahn; Italian, by Garibaldi and Cardinal Antonelli; and Teutonic German by Count Bismarck;—while I teach the Classics, which include all the dead languages, Latin, and Greek. I also teach the Physical Sciences (referred to by my colleague, Captain Atkinson), which branch includes boxing and sparring, head-in-chancery, belt-hitting, flying-mare, and hitch-and-kick."

My mate, who considers himself a classical man (so does General Grant), passed by the paragraph on classics, with the remark that too much learning makes one mad (quoting poor Hugh Miller's case), and that if a commercial education was to be the leading star for the rising generation, he thought Valpy's Latin Grammar and Delectus, Caesar, Ovid, and Virgil, quite enough Latin for any boy to fit him as a lawyer, doctor, or for society generally. (My mate says he once knew a doctor who learnt all his Latin off his bottles—I suppose he means the labels on the bottles.)

I thought my mate was going to put down his paper, and smoke a pipe, when all of a sudden he burst out with "Oh! look here! This noble and erudite philosopher has been quoting all the foreign titles on his book-shelf as works to be studied by his pupils, who are to be launched into the world under the civilizing and refining influence of a classical education; and yet he admits the history of their own or their parents' country a difficult subject. I should like to introduce him to Lord Macaulay, if that gentleman were still living. Why, I believe even Mrs Markham would blush at an interview!" (But my mate has a weakness for chronology, and appears to know who were the contemporary sovereigns of Europe during several centuries, where all the battles were fought, and in what cause; though I puzzled him by asking what Duke was drowned in a butt of Malmsey: "I like a glass of good wine." And he would not believe me when I told him it was an historical fact that Charles I. laughed and talked half an hour after his head was cut off.) My mate does not agree about the greater importance of a knowledge of recent historical facts than the lives of kings, and the events during their reigns, at the time when the boys' ancestors were taking a far more active part in the world's history than people do now, for they had to fight against superstition and idolatry. He thinks the careers of Alfred, Canute, the Conqueror, and Cour de Leon are worthy of example, and may help the youngsters of Otago, when developed into manhood, to fight their way against modern superstition, such as spirit-rapping, and other evils, as lying, wonder, and false prophets.

In regard to medals, my mate considers there is too much ostentation betrayed by THE COLLEAGUES in advertising their gifts; but I rather think the shoe pinches another way, for I have heard him say that he thought knighthood, orders, and medals are honours which should exclusively belong to heroes of battles—to the army and navy. He laughs in derision at a London alderman being made a K.C.B. The idea of putting spurs on a turtle-fed citizen! He compares the farce to making magistrates of New Zealand publicans, "who (he says in his sarcastic manner) are untaught and illiterate, encourage men to drink bad liquor, and then mount the Bench to fine the unfortunate victims for getting drunk. (But I do not encourage my mate in this style of bitterness, for he is rather dyspeptic, and besides it is not right to speak disrespectfully of men in high places.) *Oh tempora! oh mores!* (My mate is fond of these easy scraps of Latin.) The knights

of England are in comparison as thick as J.P.s in New Zealand, and now a lot of young striplings are, for excelling in a knowledge of history, from Hanover back to Tudor, and physical knowledge, to have dangling to their jackets a laurel for which many a poor fellow fought at Alma, Inkerman, and Redan, and returned to his country with a battered, shattered carcass, an empty sleeve, and a wooden leg. *Oh tempora! oh mores!* "But," I ventured to remark, "what would you give them, Tom?" "Some good useful book," said he: "Go to the shop of Wise or Livingstone, and you have thousands to choose from. Give them a bat, bows and arrows, a watch, an aneroid—a thousand useful things, worthy rewards for youthful diligence, instead of decorating their breasts with medals, thereby encouraging in their minds a love for the stage, conceit, envy, and their concomitants, making them paper soldiers (like volunteers in their sheds on a wet day), and derogating the honour due only to warriors who have done something for their country worthy of record."

So excited and angry was my mate becoming that I began to fear some evil consequences, and proposed a game of chess (he cut out the chessmen with his pen-knife); but he was bent upon having another ding at the report, and sneeringly remarked, "he would wish to be a member of the Provincial Council, if only to be patronised by so great a man, who hopes that young Otago will justify their liberal and enlightened (and here I thought he would choke himself with hysteria) policy. Aye, not so bad!" says my mate; "I wonder who enlightened them, eh?"

But I lost all patience with him, and blew the candle out at the wretched pun he perpetrated as a winding-up: "Ah! ah!" he said, "the Magister wishes to retain the credit to himself for an increase in the number of the scholars, and carefully explains that it was not owing to the reduction of fees, as that had not taken place; but was it not quite (feasible) feasible that they might have known that that was going to take place, and were politic enough to send their youngsters beforehand, so as to spare the youths from being taunted as cheap ones."

My mate wanted to criticise Captain Atkinson's report in the 3rd paragraph, for I heard him saying something about sword exercise, the drill, cuts and guards combined, muscular system development, and gymnastics being synonymous; when, worn out with a hard day's work, and tired of listening to his foolish bitter criticism on what appeared to me to be a full and able report, I dozed off to sleep, and dreamt I saw poor old Tom standing on a platform addressing a number of boys in pinafores, with ribbons, medals, and stars on their breasts, and I could hear him calling a boy up to be examined in geography, who modestly replied that he belonged to Mr Brent's class. Tom then called another for Algebra, who stated that he belonged to the Political and Physical Geography class. Despair was depicted on poor Tom's face. He muttered something about physical sciences, when in a moment the whole school set to sparring and wrestling, while one gentleman dressed in black (evidently superintendent), and another with military stock and closely-buttoned frock coat, looked complacently on, with occasional side glances at Tom, to see if he was edified.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

[We are indebted to the Dunedin Evening Star for the unbiassed condensed report of the Council's proceedings.]

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Several notices of motion and questions were given. A message was received from his Honor the Superintendent that he had assented to the Imprest Supply Ordinance. Several papers were laid on the table.

Mr Sibbald presented a petition from certain intending settlers at Martin's Bay, praying that a regular trader be put on between Port Chalmers and that port.

Mr Mitchell moved for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Thistle Prevention Ordinance, 1862. He drew attention to the rapid extension of the thistle nuisance, and said that the arrangements of the Government for their prevention were useless, and that, as the Ordinance was inoperative, it would be better to repeal it.—Leave was granted, and the Bill was read a first time, ordered to be printed, the second reading to take place on Tuesday.

The Secretary for Land and Works introduced a Bill for the management of rivers, which was read a first time, and the second reading fixed to take place on Monday.

The Provincial Treasurer moved that an address be presented to his Honor the Superintendent, asking him for certain sections of land at Roxburgh for a police station.

Captain McKenzie asked why the corrections made by him in the report of his speeches were not made in the *Herald*.—The Speaker stated that the reports were held back for a week to give opportunity for corrections being made, and that where they were not received in time they were put in an erratum at the end of the work. Every pains had been taken to render the report as perfect as possible.

The Secretary for Land and Works moved that his Honor be recommended to set apart a certain portion of land for the purpose of erecting and maintaining works for the conservation of the Clutha river.—Mr Mosley proposed that the debate be adjourned to Monday, which Mr Thompson seconded.—Mr Ashcroft supported the motion for adjournment on the ground that fuller information should be given.—Mr Mitchell supported the motion for adjournment, we believe, but from his peculiar manner of speaking it was impossible to understand his reasons.—The adjournment was also advocated by Captain McKenzie.—The Secretary for Land and Works did not object to that course.

Mr Main presented a petition from the Licensed Victuallers, praying for the abolition of the bottle license. The petition was received.

On the orders of the day being called, Mr Thompson, in addition to the 300 acres proposed by the Secretary of Land and Works to be set aside as a reserve for commonage for the use of the inhabitants of Port Molyneux, proposed as an amendment that 250 acres should be added.—Mr Mosley supported the amendment, which was opposed by Mr Hutcheson, as the ground which was proposed as a reserve was the only proper site for a township, and that a principle should be laid down on which reserves should be granted.—Mr McDermid considered the area proposed was so trifling as not worth discussion, and that were the whole block not set aside, that proposed by the Government would be useless.—Captain Mackenzie supported the amendment.—It was opposed by Mr Shepherd and Mr France.—The Secretary for Land and Works considered that where maps were issued on which reserves were marked, those reserves should be strictly adhered to. The Provincial Government had been blameable for not having those reserves legally set aside. The Government had no objection to the extension proposed if it met with the views of the Council.—The Council divided on the amendment, when 12 voted for and 10 against it.—The amendment was therefore carried.

The Provincial Solicitor moved the second reading of the Licensing Ordinance Amendment Bill. The object of the Bill is to do away with the necessity for periodical applications to a bench of magistrates for a license after it has once been granted, and that it may be continued on due payment of the license fee at the Treasury. It provides for investigation as to charges against landlords of improperly conducting their houses.—Mr Haughton proposed, when the Bill was read a second time, that it be referred to a select committee in order to introduce provisions to abolish the bottle license.—The Bill was read a second time.—The Provincial Solicitor moved that the Bill be committed, when Mr Haughton moved, and Mr Hughes seconded, that it be referred to a select committee, whom he named.—Mr M'Indoe proposed that the committees should be chosen by ballot.—The latter amendment was carried, and a ballot taken.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Some slight discussion took place on Mr Mitchell's motion on the interim report of the Printing Committee.

Mr Seaton then moved that an address should be presented to the Superintendent for extending and validating the Thistle Prevention Ordinance. He pointed out the necessity for taking steps to prevent the spread of thistles, which he described as an intolerable nuisance.—Mr M'Indoe seconded the motion.—Mr Main suggested that the motion should be postponed until Mr Mitchell's motion for the repeal of the Ordinance came on to-morrow.—Mr France said it was impossible for anyone to keep his land clear of thistles so long as the Government neglected to keep the Crown lands clear of those weeds.—Mr Ashcroft affirmed that, unless on pain of hanging, nothing would induce farmers to clear their land.—Mr Mount confirmed Mr Ashcroft's opinion, and said it was impossible to clear the land.—Mr Hutcheson showed that endeavors had been made by votes of money to clear thistles, but it was thrown away. If money were voted for destroying thistles why not for up-rooting sorrel?—The Secretary for Land and Works pointed out the impossibility of attempting to extirpate thistles. The seeds may be carried perhaps a hundred miles by a gale of wind. It was perfectly true that they were an annoyance for a year or two, but eventually they did the land good, as the thistle is not a weed that exhausts the soil.—Mr Haughton might have voted for the resolution, but did not understand it. He could support the statement of the Secretary for Lands and Works.—Mr Seaton replied.—On a division, three voted for the motion and twenty against it.

The Provincial Solicitor laid on the table the Dunedin and Port Chalmers Railway Compulsory Land-taking Ordinance, which was read a first time.

The Provincial Solicitor laid on the table the Licensed Theatre Ordinance Amendment Ordinance, 1870, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr Sibbald moved that the petition of certain intending settlers at Martin's Bay be referred to the Select Committee on Private Petitions. The petition prayed for the establishment of means of communication with Martin's Bay. The motion was agreed to.

TUESDAY, MAY 3.

Two petitions were presented, and received.

Members of Government, in answer to questions, stated—1st. That the Provincial Engineer had received instructions to prepare plans for the construction of a jetty at Waikouaiti, at a cost of £5000. In preparing those plans he was guided by the report of the commission which examined the harbour two years ago. Since then he had examined the harbour and taken soundings himself. His opinion had now altered to a very great degree; his estimate being £8260. The plans had been prepared, and would have been sent to England last mail, but for the engineer's report of the 27th of last month. The Government would have carried out the agreement entered into, if the jetty could have been erected for £5000, the sum voted, but finding the cost would exceed it by £3000, they did not feel justified in sending home orders for the plan, and it depended upon the action of the Council when the order would be sent. 2nd. The Government pamphlet of rules and regulations affecting gold-fields did not contain the Amending Acts passed since 1866. The omission was, however, unintentional. The Secretary for Land and Works could not accept Mr Shepherd's assurance that the miners would not suffer from the omission, neither could he see how it could be rectified. The thing, however, was very plain, that the Government had issued a publication which was almost worthless.

Mr Mosley rose to propose—"That an address be presented to his Honor the Superintendent, requesting that he will be pleased to recommend to the General Assembly the desirability of a duty being levied, for the purpose of revenue, on grain and flour imported into the colony. His speech was, in the main, devoted to a review of statistics, although he spoke at some length in support of the motion.—Mr Shand seconded the motion, and after a little beating about the bush, stated his opinion that it was absolutely necessary the agricultural interest should be encouraged.—Mr France, after some blistering, and with apparent loss of words signified his intention of supporting the motion.—Mr Ashcroft was prepared to support it, but would like the words "for the purpose of revenue" omitted.—Mr M'Indoe moved the previous question, and in the course of his remarks, characterised the farmers as the only pampered trash in the country, which subsequently brought the Provincial Treasurer upstanding, to defend the class, whom he sought to prove was the poorest of all.—After Messrs Shepherd, Thomson, and McDermid had spoken in support of the motion and Capt. Mackenzie against it, the question was put and carried.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Mr M'Indoe, after some difficulty, was permitted to read a statement by magistrates present at the sale of the Island Block, contradicting statements made that, by intimidation on the part of Mr Clark's agent, several settlers had been prevented bidding for the sections of that block. Mr M'Indoe moved that the document be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs Brown, Green, and the mover, for inquiry.—The motion was agreed to.

Mr Allen presented a petition from a number of settlers resident in Taieri and Waipori, asking a re-survey of the Clutha line of railway over the Taieri Plain.—The petition and others on different subjects were received.

In reply to Mr Barr, Mr Reid said that although the reserve at the back of section 53, Green Island Bush, was in the same category as many others, merely a temporary reserve, any person cropping it did so on his own responsibility.

Captain Mackenzie gave notice that on Monday he would move, "That the Land Laws of this province are not such as can successfully compete with the inducements which neighboring colonies offer to intending settlers; that it is therefore necessary that the Land Law should be altered or amended; and in order to secure for this province a fair share of the labor and capital which is constantly emigrating from Europe, a new Land Law should be passed without delay, embodying the principle of free situation, deferred payments, and commission over unsold land; and in order to secure these three principles, provision should be made in the New Land Act for the resumption by the Crown, at an early date, and on just and equitable terms, of all the lands now held on lease for pastoral purposes.

A discussion took place on Mr Brown's motion for a return, showing the various agricultural blocks which have been proclaimed for settlement as recommended by Mr J. L. Gillies, specifying the area of such blocks, the rate of compensation, and whether the pastoral leases have ever been cancelled over the later blocks so set apart.—The Secretary of Land and Works said the Government had great difficulty in getting the blocks and arranging for them. They had, however, taken action, and were prepared to lay the return moved before the House.

OPENING
OF THE
SHOTOVER BRIDGE,
On
The Queen's Birthday, May 24.
GRAND PUBLIC CEREMONY.
A FREE LUNCHEON
FOR
ONE THOUSAND PERSONS!
EVERYBODY
Is invited to come and take part in this
IMPORTANT
PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION!
In the Evening,
A SUBSCRIPTION BALL
Will be held
AT QUEENSTOWN.
HENRY JOHN COPE,
Secretary to Celebration Committee.

Opening of the Shotover Bridge.

A FOUR HORSE COACH
will leave SMITH'S KAWARAU HOTEL
on **TUESDAY, May 24** (should sufficient inducement offer) conveying passengers to the SHOTOVER BRIDGE, in time for the OPENING CEREMONY; and afterwards proceeding on to Queenstown, to enable visitors to attend the Ball.

Return Fare ... 50s.

W. SMITHAM, Proprietor.

J. O. F.

ROYAL OAK OF KAWARAU.

The Anniversary Ball & Supper

of the above Court

WILL be held at RICHARDS'S BANNOCKBURN HOTEL, on **FRIDAY, May 13, 1870.**

STEWARDS:

J. Marshall, C.R.
C. Koch, P.C.R.
Dr Corrie, C.S.
H. Behrens, S.C.R.
C. Pretsch, J.W.
W. Goldsmith, Sec.

Dancing to Commence at 9 o'clock. An efficient BAND in attendance.
Mr E. G. Barnes has kindly consented to act as Master of the Ceremonies.

Tickets (to admit Lady and Gentleman), £1 1s.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

NEW General Grocery Establishment IN CROMWELL.

THE undersigned beg to intimate to the residents of Cromwell and the surrounding district that they have purchased that central allotment of land opposite the Council Chamber, and are now having erected a large and commodious building, which will shortly be opened as a **GENERAL GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT.** Arrangements have been made for a constant supply of the very best articles obtainable in the Dunedin market, and they trust that by attention to the wants of their customers they will receive a fair measure of public support.
DAVID A. JOLLY & Co.

BENDIGO REEFS HOTEL, WAKEFIELD.

The undersigned having recently completed the above house at great expense, begs to intimate that he is now in a position to offer the best Accommodation to his patrons. The house has been fitted with every convenience for carrying on an extensive trade, and the comfort of visitors and boarders will be specially attended to.

Commodious BILLIARD ROOM, with one of the best Tables.

W. GOODALL,
Proprietor.

CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD, LATE MR GRANT'S NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger,
&c., &c.,
Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the LOWEST PRICES compatible with Good Material and Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners' Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manila Rope, SADDLERY, &c., cheap.

GOLDEN-SPANGLED HAMBURGH FOWLS, very fine and pure, FOR SALE. COCK and FOUR HENS, 40s. Apply at the office of this Paper.

WEDNESDAY, 18th MAY,
At 12 o'clock.

PRIME FAT CATTLE!

At Goodger's Sale Yards.

W. J. BARRY has received instructions from CHAS. ROBERTS, Esq., of the Hawea Lake, to sell by Public Auction, on the above date,
20 HEAD of PRIME FAT CATTLE.
Terms at Sale.

Will be offered, immediately after the above, a
SPLENDID LOT OF Hacks and Draught Horses!

FRIDAY, 10th JUNE, 1870,
At 12 o'clock.

IMPORTANT AND UNRESERVED SALE
OF

Prime Fat Bullocks, Dairy Cattle
&c., &c., &c.

At Goodger's Yards, Cromwell.

W. J. BARRY has been favored with instructions from RICHARD LANCASTER, Esq., of the Beaumont, to sell by Public Auction on the above date, without the slightest reserve, a mob of splendid Fat and Dairy Cattle, consisting of—

- 80 PRIME DAIRY COWS, in full milk and about to milk. With and without Calves.
- 20 Two and Three Year old HEIFERS, near calving, and all hand-fed.
- 20 From One to Two Year old STEERS and HEIFERS (mixed).
- 30 Head of PRIME FAT BULLOCKS, provincial bred.

The Auctioneer can with confidence state that such a splendid mob of Cattle as this has never been offered in the up-country districts. The Cows have all been selected by the most competent judge in the province for dairy purposes; and the Bullocks are in splendid condition, and fit for the butcher.
The whole will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without the slightest reserve.
Such an opportunity for securing Prime Dairy and Fat Cattle seldom occurs, and the Auctioneer trusts that Mr Lancaster's enterprise in bringing such a splendid mob to the district for absolute sale will be duly recognised.

Terms at Sale.

TENDERS will be received until **SATURDAY, 14th MAY,** for the purchase of the **STOCK and BUILDING (Freehold)** in the Estate of the late **D. WEAVER, Cromwell.**

For particulars, apply on the premises.

G. WHITTINGHAM,
Executor in the Estate of D. Weaver, deceased.

FRUIT TREES,

- Gooseberry and Currant Bushes
- Raspberry Canes
- Hawthorn Quicks, two and three years old
- Strawberry Plants
- Rhubarb Roots, of best sorts,

On Sale by

G. MATTHEWS,
Nursery and Seedsman,
DUNEDIN.

Prices can be ascertained on application at the office of this paper.

NOTICE

THE CURRENT of the HOLYNEUX applied to raising water and mill powers.
J. T. THOMSON,
Civil Engineer,
Rockside, Caversham.

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NOTICE

POISON for DOGS has been laid on the **ARDGOUR STATION.**

JOHN M. M'LEAN.

For Sale.

THE VALUABLE FARM at Wai Keri Keri Valley, CLYDE (200 acres), the property of Mr J. D. FERAUD. The land is sown down and under cultivation. For particulars apply to
Mr J. HAZLETT or Mr D. MACNOCHIE, Clyde;

Or to

J. D. FERAUD,
Monte Christo Farm.

3000 BUSHELS WAKATIP OATS

on Sale at the lowest Market Rates.

Samples may be seen at Barry's Auction Mart.

W. J. BARRY.

Charles Constantine.

IF this should meet the eye of CHARLES CONSTANTINE, lately living at the ELLOW, he is requested to communicate with the undersigned. A Letter of Credit has been lying for him for some time at a Bank in town.

F. A. VON HAMMER,
Invercargill, Southland.

New Advertisements.

WILL BE CLASSIFIED IN OUR NEXT.

Saturday, May 21st, at 12 o'clock.

UNRESERVED SALE OF

£600 WORTH OF

DRAPERY, MEN'S CLOTHING,
&c., &c., &c.

UNDER BILL OF SALE.

W. J. BARRY has been favored with instructions from a Dunedin house to Sell by Public Auction, on the above date, a Valuable assortment of **DRAPERY GOODS, MEN'S CLOTHING, &c.,** under Bill of Sale.

The Auctioneer can recommend this consignment as being a first-class assortment of goods suitable for the season.

The whole will be sold without the slightest reserve.

CROMWELL KILWINNING LODGE, S.C.

THE MONTHLY MEETING will be held at the Lodge Room on **WEDNESDAY, 25th** instant, at 8 o'clock p.m.

By order of the R.W.M. 27

NOTICE

I BEG to intimate to the public that I have leased the STABLES belonging to the **BRIDGE HOTEL** to Mr **FRANK FOOTE.**
JOHN MARSH.

HAVING leased from Mr John Marsh the above well-known STABLES. I beg to solicit the support of my old friends and the public generally, and trust, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Horses always on hire.

Horses carefully broken to saddle or harness.
t.c. **F. FOOTE.**

NOTICE

THE undersigned having disposed of his business and premises at **LOGANTOWN,** all **ACCOUNTS** due up to the 9th of **APRIL** must be paid either to himself or to Mr **KELSAH,** on the premises.
JOHN PERLAM,
Lowburn.

Forester's Ball, Bannockburn.

BALL DRESSES,

Dress Shirts,

BLACK CLOTH SUITS,

WHITE KID BOOTS, GLOVES,

And TRIMMINGS of all kinds.

I. HALLENSTEIN & Co.,

General Drapers.

V. R.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

OF

Hampden, Manuherikia, and Gold-fields Towns.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Revising Officer for the above Electoral Districts will hold Courts for the **REVISION** of the respective **LISTS of VOTERS** for the said Districts at the times and places following:—

For the District of **HAMPDEN,** on **FRIDAY,** the 20th day of May, 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Resident Magistrate's Court House, Queenstown.

For the districts of **MANUHERIKIA** and **GOLD-FIELDS TOWNS** on **MONDAY,** the 23rd day of May, 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Resident Magistrate's Court House, Clyde.

At which said Courts will be heard and determined all claims duly made to have names inserted in the said respective Lists of Voters, and all objections duly made to the names of persons being retained or placed on the Electoral Rolls of the said Districts. The names of the persons whose Christian names or whose qualifications shall be wholly omitted where by law required to be specified in the said Lists, or whose place of abode or the nature or description of whose qualifications are insufficiently described for the purpose of being identified, will be expunged, unless the matter so omitted or insufficiently described be then supplied. The Revising Officer will also at the said Courts make such corrections in the said Lists and do all such other acts as are required of him by "The Registration of Electors Act, 1866."

Dated at Dunedin this 29th day of April, 1870.

WILLIAM M. HODGKINS,

Revising Officer.

New Advertisements.

WILL BE CLASSIFIED IN OUR NEXT.

NOTICE

IT is requested that all **CLAIMS** against the **CROMWELL QUARTZ MINING COMPANY** be sent in to the undersigned (at the Machine), without delay.

THOS. LOGAN,
Manager.

Bendigo, May 11.

NEW SCALE OF POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS	NOT EXCEEDING							
	1 oz.	1 1/2 oz.	2 oz.	2 1/2 oz.	3 oz.	3 1/2 oz.	4 oz.	4 1/2 oz.
To England	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0
N. S. Wales	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0
Victoria	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0
South Australia	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0
Queensland	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0
Tasmania	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0
Through N. Z.	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0
Through Otago	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3

COMMERCIAL.

ARGUS OFFICE,
Tuesday afternoon.

Business during the week has been a little more active, the presidents of outlying district having commenced to lay in their stock for winter.

General goods in fair demand. Several good orders have been executed.
Flour.—About a dozen waggons, heavily laden with Flour from Messrs Robertson and Hallenstein's mill, Wakatipu, have arrived during the week, and several loads have been despatched from the store of the agent here to Wanaka, Bendigo, Lowburn, Bannockburn, Nevis, Clyde, and Alexandra, Messrs I. Hallenstein and Co. evidently having enough to do to keep pace with the demand.

Oats still remain at 5s.

Bran, Pollard, and Wheat are in slight demand.

Lime from the Deep Creek kilns is now being used instead of that imported from Dunedin.

Cartage is still advancing, owing to the bad state of the roads. From £11 10s to £12 is now the price.

Our quotations are as follow:—

Flour (Robertson & Hallenstein's).—£17 to £20 per ton.
Pollard, do. do., £12 per ton.
Bran, do. do., £9 per ton.
Oats.—5s per bushel.
Wheat.—7s 6d per bushel.
Chaff.—£8 per ton.
Hay.—£10
Straw.—£7
Potatoes.—£12
Bread.—1s per 4lb loaf.
Butter.—2s per lb.
Cheese.—1s 6d
Bacon.—1s 6d
Ham.—1s 8d
Eggs.—2s per dozen.
Kerosene.—5s 6d per gallon.
Candles.—1s 3d per lb.
Mutton.—4d to 6d
Beef.—7d and 8d
Lignite, 35s. per ton.
Firewood (scrub), £4 per load.
Cartage from Dunedin—£11 10s.

THE

Cromwell Argus.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1870.

We have received a copy of the requisition which is now being circulated for signature in the gold-fields towns, calling upon Messrs Vogel and O'Neill to resign; but having unfortunately mislaid the document, we are unable to present it to our readers. Though agreeing in the main with the requisition, we hardly agree with the way it is drawn up. The issues are not plainly enough laid before the electors. Surely a man is not disqualified by merely residing *pro tem.* for a time at Auckland. The requisition hinges chiefly upon this point. It is, therefore, equally applicable to Messrs Haughton, Bradshaw, and Main (the latter gentleman we may do an injustice to). It establishes, in our opinion at least, that members should not hold office unless they are residents in the district they represent. At the same time it is very desirable they should be so, and, all things equal, the vote should be given in favor of the local resident. But that is a very narrow issue. The question really is whether Messrs Vogel and O'Neill possess the confidence of the electors at the present time—that is, at the meeting of the ensuing Assembly. Now, this opens an important question. Miners and others must not be guided by mere newspaper reports—our own amongst the category. They must select the best man that can in their opinion represent them. They must further, as this petition calls upon them, decide whether Messrs Vogel and O'Neill are the best men to represent them. This always from the petition point of view. We believe the petition drawn up as it is, and yet not stating the issues in the case in point, will nevertheless receive general signature. It could hardly be otherwise. Yet we would have liked the requisition to say that Messrs Vogel and O'Neill have "utterly forfeited the confidence of their constituents by their total want of recognition between the purely gold-fields interests of Otago and their personal interests with Auckland." Such at least is our opinion. The miners like a definite issue, and as representing a mining community, we are bound to give expression to it. The requisition now signing beats too much about the bush—at least so we think; but nevertheless we advise the miners and others to sign it.

ARE we or are we not as a community going to take any steps to secure a recognition of our public interests during the

present session of the Provincial Council? We make this remark thus pertinent the hope of being able to prod up some of our leading men to bestir themselves in matter. As journalists, though we went upon public apathy in the district would be indecorous on our part to any action in getting up a public meeting but we urge upon our fellow-citizens necessity of doing so at once. It is unpleasant to some of our readers make contrasts. We know on this question it will be so to some of our municipal councillors. If we contrast the proceedings of the Municipal Councils of Queenstown published in the *Wakatipu Mail* and *Cromwell*, we almost hear a Councillor say in our ear, "Pish! what is Queenstown that we should learn matters from them and so on. Now, we must in due humility differ from this *laissez faire* kind of argument. Let our Cromwell readers especially read, first, the report of the Queenstown Municipality—too long for us even summarise; secondly, how they are waging the Government and Mr Haughton (their member)—and we venture to a useful lesson can be learnt. Why, then, are asking for an expenditure of £10, this year in the district, and what are asking for?

The English mail *via* Suez leaves Dunedin on the 14th inst. and that *via* San Francisco on the 31st inst.

We are informed that the track now being constructed from the head of Lake Wakatipu to Lake Kakapo is finished for a distance of seventeen miles on this side of the divide saddle. There are about 40 men at work on track, and they are energetically pushing on with it. About twenty miles of the track have yet to be formed before Lake Kakapo is reached. The track will be finished as far as the divide saddle in about a month or six weeks. Snow at present is pretty low down on the range having reached the top of the lower falls; but it is not very thick, the saddle can still be crossed although with some little difficulty. Fox (the prospector) was at the road party's camp on Friday evening. He had been about forty miles up the valley of the Dart, but did not mention having found any payable gold in the direction. He intended to proceed to the valley of the Hollyford, to prospect the country in the direction, on the following day. Our informant states that several men have recently crossed the dividing range, some on a prospecting tour, and others (shepherds) with the view of seeing there is any accessible grazing country to be obtained.

Our Queenstown readers will be pleased to learn that the track from Arthur's Point Moke Creek was started on Monday last, a party of fifteen men having commenced operation. This has been a much-needed work, and its completion will be hailed with great satisfaction.

Our Bendigo correspondent, writing on the 9th instant, sends us the following:—The Aurora Company have appropriated one set of stampers for crushing for the public, and the second set of stamp heads, used for crushing for themselves, will therefore meet with no interruption while the trial crushings for the surrounding claims are being proceeded with. The stone from Broadfoot and Kelly's claim is now going through the mill, but I will not be able to let you know the result in time for this issue. The company (who have lately put on a day and a night shift in their claim) are sanguine from the prospects already obtained, as to the result of the washing-up. Twenty tons of excellent stone from the prospectors' claim on Stewart Richmond's line of reef have been carted to the battery for a trial crushing. The drag road from Sam. Williams's claim is almost completed, and twelve tons of quartz are to be carted for a trial crushing as soon as possible. From the Victoria Lease claim a large quantity of quartz has been grassed, and additional hands have been employed opening up the reef, and raising stone, so as to be ready for a trial crushing when opportunity offers.

The fortnightly meeting of the Municipal Council was held on Monday evening, the Mayor and Crs. Burres and Dagg being present. The business transacted was very slight. Minutes of preceding meeting read and confirmed. Outward correspondence read and approved. Letter from the Queenstown Corporation was read, asking the Cromwell Council to co-operate in trying to get subsidy continued for the ensuing three years. The letter was received, and the meeting was then adjourned till Thursday, the 12th instant.

The sluicing claims at the Bannockburn, in Adams's Gully, Smith's Gully, and Pipeclay Gully, visited by our reporter during the week, are in full operation. There is abundance of water, owing to the moist weather lately experienced, and shareholders appear to be making good wages, several parties netting far more here as elsewhere. Those of them working at the foot of Adams's Gully are paildocking on a run of about twelve feet wide, with stripping about six feet, and wash from two to four feet. The party opposite to Richards' hotel, on the flat, where there is not so much water, are also paildocking. The stripping here is about seven feet, and only the wash is put through the sluice. From the neat and comfortable cottages with gardens, and the agreeable, cheerful deportment of the miners in this settled down locality, coupled with the information received, it would seem that the Bannockburn district is the worst for the wear and tear of the last few years, and that there are yet many years of prosperity before it.

From the Gentle Annie creek we learn that Catherine and party, who have been engaged in the construction of a tail-race for the past eighteen months, have completed the work, and are now busily at work sluicing the face which their water commands. The party have an extended claim of four acres, and we understand their prospects are very good. Such an expenditure of capital and labour as the substantial tail-race they have constructed involved deserves to meet with a good return. We are informed that the Chinese population in the neighbourhood of the Gentle Annie is largely on the increase.

The opening of the Shotover Bridge has been postponed till Tuesday, 24th of May. The committee of management had postponed it until the 14th May, but owing to the great dissatisfaction expressed by the Queenstown people at the day selected, it was decided to further postpone it till her Majesty's birthday, the 24th inst.

We remind our readers of the Foresters' Ball, which takes place at Richards' Bannockburn Hotel on Friday evening next. We understand there is every prospect of the affair being a great success.

We understand that Mr B. R. Baird has received official intimation of his appointment as Clerk to the Bench at Cromwell.

The monthly letter from our St. Bathans correspondent will be found on our third page.

Judge Gray's Court sits next Monday at Clyde, when an important insolvency case, of considerable interest (re Sowerby), will be heard.

Heavy falls of snow have taken place in the Lake district, but the weather is reported to be soft rather than frosty.

A very important measure is before the Provincial Council, in the shape of a Road Bill, proposing to give very extensive municipal power to districts outside of municipal towns. In truth the measure is what may be termed a local self-government one, and the framers of it are determined, if possible, so far as Otago is concerned, to outbid the Assembly. If they will endow these local boards with a portion of the land revenue, and go to the Assembly to sanction such endowment, the system would show more stability. However, we must be content to creep at first, and hope the Council will act liberally in the matter, and not fear the creation of rival powers.

PRESENTATION AT ALEXANDRA.

(Communicated.)

On Wednesday afternoon last, Sergeant Thomas Neil, late of Alexandra, was presented with an address on behalf of the inhabitants thereof, expressive of their esteem and appreciation of his services during the four years he has been stationed amongst them. The presentation took place in the Royal Mail Hotel. There were about 50 of the townspeople present, and several strangers, amongst whom were Mr Hazlett, mayor of Clyde, Mr Beck, of Clyde, and Mr Charles Turnbull.

Mr Finlay, mayor of Alexandra, occupied the chair; and, in presenting Sergeant Neil with the address, said he was much pleased that it had fallen to his lot to do so. The expressions embodied in it he fully endorsed, for he could confidently say that he had always found Sergeant Neil a most able public servant, doing his duty conscientiously, without fear or favour, and always bearing himself as a gentleman.

Sergeant Neil, upon receiving the address, said he was extremely proud to receive this token of the goodwill of his fellow townsmen. It was certainly quite unexpected on his part, for he was not aware he had done anything to merit such a flattering and beautiful testimonial on leaving. He had always done his duty to the best of his ability, and, as the chairman had kindly said, he had done it conscientiously. He had always endeavoured to make this a rule, and certainly the handsome token he had received was an additional incentive for him to continue to do so.

The health of the guest was then drunk with musical honors, amid much enthusiasm and many hearty wishes of good luck.

The Chairman then proposed the health of the Town Council of Clyde, coupled with the name of Mr Jas. Hazlett, who, after thanking the chairman and company for their toast, said he also wished to bear testimony to Sergeant Neil's efficiency as a public officer, so far as he had seen. He could see from the hearty and cordial manner in which the Sergeant had been received by the company present, that the very handsome testimonial that lay on the table was no mere formal affair, but a genuine expression of the goodwill borne towards that gentleman by the people of Alexandra. Though they had lost his services, he was still a neighbour, and he was glad of it, for the people of Clyde had every reason to be well pleased to have such an officer residing in their township. He was sure that if Sergeant Neil stayed with them for any length of time, he would earn a like testimonial.

Mr Hazlett then proposed "The Town Council of Alexandra," which Mr Finlay replied to by the quotation, "Though we're poorly paid, we do the best we can." Several other toasts having been proposed, and duly responded to, the company broke up after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The address was engrossed and illuminated by Mr George, surveyor, Clyde, and does great credit to him as an artist. It is the prettiest thing of the kind we have seen in the colonies, is handsomely framed, and will be an ornament to any room.

ACCIDENT TO THE CROMWELL CO'S. MACHINE.

It is with very sincere regret that we have to record an accident to the crushing machinery of the Cromwell Company at Bendigo, as a number of men will be thrown out of employment for a considerable time in consequence. From particulars of the accident supplied to us by Mr Logan (the manager) we learn that on Wednesday night last, while the battery was in full work, a three-inch nut fell in between the cogs of the driving and pinion wheels, smashing both of them in such a manner as to render them completely useless. New wheels have to be cast, and the order has been sent to Dunedin for them. Mr Logan informs us that it will probably be six weeks before the machine is in working order again. While crushing operations are at a standstill the company intend to erect the extra five head of stampers which they have on the ground, so as to start afresh with a ten-head battery. This accident will cause a considerable diminution in the district escort returns for the next few weeks, but this will be compensated for when the Company resume work with their increased crushing power. We understand that in the meantime about one-half of the men in the employment of the Company have been paid off.

OUR BANKRUPTCY LAWS.

In one of the early issues of this journal we dwelt upon the general unsatisfactory nature of our insolvency laws. We were, as far as we know, the first to point out how easily the dishonest debtor escaped, while the unfortunate but honest creditor found that a large portion of his means went to the lawyers—that, in fact, the portals of the Court of Bankruptcy could only be reached through the passage of a solicitor's office. One of our own correspondents—our St. Bathans contributor—took us to task on the subject, and expressed an opinion that the Court does what a thunder-storm often does, but not always—clears the atmosphere. He argued that the commercial atmosphere required a kind of thunder-storm—a commercial crisis, we suppose. As his views represented the current but superficial ideas of many persons who assume positions, or accept as gospel-truth some *ipse dixit* or another, we refer to the matter again. Since the period when we first dwelt upon the matter, the commercial public and the colonial journals have taken it up, and all more or less agree with the remarks we made. We find neither our Chamber of Commerce nor our editors looking upon the Act in the light of a safety valve. In justice to ourselves we must state that these meetings and discussions have been chiefly within the last month, so that when we alluded to defects in the Act, and stood alone, so far as we know, we little expected to see such unanimity of spirit in dealing with so difficult a subject. We like our correspondents to speak out independently, but in this instance the tone of the journal was in accordance with general opinion, while our correspondent only represented crude opinions, or those of a small minority of thinkers. We are glad, however, to notice that the Chambers of Commerce or the journalists do not go in for a repeal of the measure. They will, for the present at least, be satisfied with its defects being amended. So general is the feeling in favor of amendment, that the Government will be impelled at the ensuing session of Parliament to deal with the question. General opinion points to the following amendments: That a declaration of bankruptcy may be signed before other persons than a solicitor; that forms shall be readily obtainable; that adjudication shall follow the declaration at once; that official trustees or assignees shall reside in each district, and take possession of estates; that notices to creditors shall be served upon them through the post; that bankrupts may be examined by a creditor or other agent on behalf of absent creditors, if so instructed; that the proving of fraudulent insolvency shall not be thrown upon a special creditor, but upon the estate; that the insolvent shall render more assistance to the estate than at present. These are a few of the suggested minor amendments: other and larger principles are however involved, but we have not space to deal with them here. If we can secure cheapness in the administration of insolvent estates, with promptness in taking them in hand, and also make it compulsory for the insolvent to assist his creditors, something will be gained, and we shall not have cause to regret having given some attention to a dry subject.

Holloway's Pills.—The most astonishing Medicine of the Age, and the safest medicine ever known for bile, indigestion, flatulency, and liver complaints. These invaluable Pills have been tested for many years, in every climate, and supersede all other remedies from the numerous cures effected by their use; those of debilitated constitutions have been restored to strength and vigour after every means had failed to have any effect. Officers in the Army and other persons who have suffered from a long residence in India proudly acknowledge the benefit they have derived from the use of Holloway's Pills, and for dropsical complaints, or any other irregularities of the system, they stand pre-eminent.

HOW TO DEVELOP OUR QUARTZ REEFS.—(No. III, AND CONCLUSION.)

This article has been held back for some time, in the hope that recommendations made in the preceding ones as to the formation of companies would be adopted. This has not been the case, arising chiefly from the fact that the ideas of shareholders as to the value of their claims would not allow them to consider any other plan than that of selling them. There have always been more shares offering for private sale than buyers, and, as pointed out before, though the high price thus occasionally obtained raised the spirits of shareholders for a time, the sales did not introduce fresh working capital. Thus depending upon chance opportunities, shareholders, as a body, have neglected to secure the favourable feeling that once so publicly existed. Capital might easily have been obtained at the first opening of the reefs, if anything like unanimity of action had existed amongst holders of claims. As stated, they preferred taking a narrower view of the position, which many of them must now regret. It is no reply to say that one company has been started upon the limited liability principle: one swallow does not make a summer. The question, then, is, is it too late to take steps that will promote something like combined action, and thus retrieve the deficiencies of the past?—following, we make bold to say, upon the neglect of the advice tendered in the columns of this journal. We venture to say, not if the parties interested will unite and actively join themselves to the movement.

It is, in the first place, necessary to reacquire public confidence to a full extent, and this could, in our opinion, be best achieved by the formation of a company under the Joint Stock Companies Act—not the Mining Act—with a capital say of £10,000: this company to act in the capacity of a trust and promoting association. It would have a large field before it. Its duties would chiefly be in assisting claimholders who were anxious to amalgamate their claims and work them economically, upon the plan sketched in a former article, or one similar to it. Care would be taken by such company to examine as fully as possible into the merits of the scheme, and, as far as practicable, into the prospects of the claim or claims. The company might be empowered to assist the holders of such amalgamated claims, or of single claims, by advancing money on account of machinery, or on account of working expenses or otherwise, as might be deemed desirable; the company to be limited by its deed of association from advancing more than a fixed amount in any one venture. It could then, if the speculation was a promising one, or even before any considerable advance of capital beyond the outlay for testing the *bond fides* of the speculation, introduce a company under its guarantee to the mere public market. In this, the more limited scope of its investments, but perhaps the more important of its functions hereafter, it would find a profitable field. As the very interest of the company would lie in testing searchingly the claims offered to it, rather by work performed under the direction of its own engineer or surveyor, or by the subsidising of prospecting trials by the claim-holders under similar directions, the public would feel increased confidence in taking shares in the schemes recommended by it. The investor's time would be saved: he would certainly have to pay something for the guarantee of the company, either in the shape of a bonus of shares or capital, but then the public would feel in return that every attempt to arrive at a sound conclusion had been made. The claim-holder would have to part with a fair interest in his claim, which generally speaking would really have been developed and increased in value by the company's efforts. The shareholders who already have a valuable claim—a claim too valuable for the company to deal with, except under some special arrangement—would be benefited by its functions and action. He would find his property share in the general prosperity, and should support the formation of such a company. It is impossible to enter into full details of the many advantages that would arise from the existence of such a company in the province. It would not, however, it may be observed, be necessary to raise the full capital—one-third of the capital would be sufficient to commence operations with; and if successful in its earlier movements, it could obtain the command of capital by itself, acting as a deposit bank for investors willing to loan on mining property generally—thus extending both, let us hope, the usefulness as well as the sphere of its operations. The management would not be a costly affair, consisting of a board, a secretary, and an engineer. That a company of this kind could be formed, and become a favorite stock, may be accepted as a fact. But it is absolutely necessary that men of standing and business qualifications should take the initiative. Some years ago, just before the West Coast rush took place, a company based upon a foundation like the one here described was in the process of being floated. That rush of course destroyed the opportunity. A trust company of a like nature has been formed in another colony. It is for those who are interested in quartz-mining pursuits that these articles have been written, and it is now for them to adopt or not the suggestions that have been thrown out in them. The chief objects advanced in them have been—1st. The obtaining of a better class of titles by leases; 2nd. The amalgamation of claims, so as to lessen and at the same time more evenly distribute the cost of prospecting; 3rd. The formation of companies, whereby machinery might be readily procured; 4th. The formation of a trust and guarantee company, worked by effective officers, whose advantage it would be to consult the interests of both investors and shareholders. In closing, then, these articles, we think we have redeemed the promises with which we set out.

We believe that the Shotover bridge will in all probability be opened for traffic on or about the 14th inst., although the formal opening will not take place till the 24th inst.

SKETCHES FROM THE LAKE DISTRICT.

BY A VISITOR.—(No. I.)

Agricultural interests, I should presume, hold paramount sway in Queenstown. All the talk there is about farm produce, cattle, and land. In what, I understand, the people, or some of them, have dubbed the City of the Lakes—whatever that may mean—the tone is evidently bucolic. I happened to be in the Queen's Arms Hotel—a first-class house, by the way, and worthy of patronage—and the room was full. Some one said that the dredge was paying well. "How much?" said one; and the reply was given in the same matter-of-fact way as the statement was made, "I hear 3500s weekly."—"Always thought dredges would pay," remarked an old Shotover resident; and the conversation then went back, amidst the music of the piano, ably played, and a violin, evidently played by an amateur, to the subject that seemed most engrossing—agriculture: not that the people, as I found out by a question, were not alive to gold-mining pursuits. During this time the pianist played, and the violinist fiddled—two or three gentlemen attempted the catgut at intervals, but none kept time—but the conversation still continued about farms, produce, new country, and fresh openings. "Faith," said I to myself, "am I back in a provincial town in Ireland?" Unmistakably I was not, for half a dozen twangs and burrs met my ears. "A strange people," I found myself saying again (after the old-fashioned way of relating a story), "but eminently practical." Here were the Irishman and the Scotchman, the German and the Yankee, and all the other representatives of other nationalities, including a specimen of the veritable New Zealander, discussing the crop and land question. Yes, and with as great a keenness as they would do it in Mark Lane, or in that witty commercial hall, the Dublin Commercial Exchange. I felt that I was amongst quite a new class of people, and that they possessed features and traits worthy of sketching and describing. In our midst; yet so original a community that they take a different position to the other inhabitants of the gold-fields towns. Ah, me! I am afraid I shall make a mess of it, for I have my spurs to win as a correspondent, and I do not know rightly how to commence. A happy idea strikes me: I will tell just what I saw, and what the people said, and let that tell the tale I want told.

Well, then, this evening—it was a Thursday, and the public luminary of the district, in the shape of the *Wakatip Mail* had not yet put in an appearance. Eight o'clock: half past eight o'clock: no paper! I enquired, "Is it a night paper?" but my neighbor and another who also volunteered information at the same moment dispelled my ignorance, and I learnt that it was very uncertain at what hour they issued the *Mail*. "They pleased themselves," said the more emphatic of my neighbours; and the landlady, who then appeared on the scene, and, I think, heard my remarks, also volunteered a statement that the paper did not appear in proper time, and thought it a great shame. "Free-and-easy-going community," I found myself again saying—a bad propensity, however, is that of pondering in company, as one's wits should be at work. "Editor tipsy? printer drunk?"—"Oh! no," said a gentleman, in answer to a mild suggestion of mine of this kind, and resplendent in a big collar and velvet vest; & the editor won't get drunk while he has work to do."—"The paper, except for its principles, is not worth a snap," again repeated the puffy gentleman with the collar; "you should see the papers in Canada—how they advocate the land policy: a dollar an acre." Another American gentleman chimed in, and I again heard the land systems of America, California, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Queensland, Victoria, and, I verily believe to this day, every other place on the earth, discussed or explained. "Curious people," I caught myself again saying. "Why, they have 400,000 acres at their control." I was, of course—I don't like to say it, but I have promised to tell the truth—a fool for hinting it beyond my own bosom, but the tongue is deceitful. Instantly—I do not know by what magic influence—the ranks closed upon me. Chili and Canada, Cape of Good Hope and Western Australia, united, were down upon me, and I got what is known in select circles as "a caution to the Greeks." Then my eyes were opened, and my supposed blissful knowledge proved infernal ignorance. They were, however, very hospitable people, and between their arguments, sundry whiskies, and polite attentions, I got into a state of fog as to all they wanted. I understood, however, that what I conceived to be the most outspoken and radical journal in New Zealand—their own organ—did not pitch the key high enough, or smothered notes that should be heard. "Happy editor! if you are known," again so foolishly said I to myself. I found out afterwards that a very curious but remarkable individual, who I could not understand that night, and who was remarkably facetious, was the editor, or presumed editor. Another, but a surly kind of man, was afterwards pointed out to me as municipal councillor, editor, proprietor, reporter, and half a dozen things besides. I do not yet know which he is, and the mystery seems to lower o'er the people of

Queenstown. The facetious gentleman is mercurial and clever; the other is prosy and self-assertative. Yet these two unhappy individuals could not go far enough in getting the land opened. They said—that is, those in the room, and those I saw and heard afterwards—that Boyes Bros.' run must be opened, that the land at the head of the lake must be similarly treated; and so forth. The wretched squatter was gibbeted, and yet, at the same time, consideration was, I must confess, shown to him. They would pay him compensation, give him a reserve, and all that kind of thing; but to consider his position as a leaseholder, and the services he had rendered, was out of the pale of the question, which they summed up as emphatically as my own. Compensation! "Unhappy squatter!" therefore said I. Very little beyond pecuniary compensation must the squatter in that region, I think, expect. The people are determined—they would wear away a brazen image like that which Nebuchadnezzar set up by sheer talking at it; and the fun of the thing is, talking sense all the time. "What can I do with such a people as this?" said I. (You see it is impossible in a first communication to correct one's style properly.) The opinion I formed was that it was best to let them have their own way. I found that the people I had talked to—while the piano and the fiddle played their parts—were not public-house loafers, but men of influence and position. No angry words passed—no coarse language, such as I have too often heard, was uttered. They seemed in earnest—and their mirth, and the way they took it, was too earnest for me. Why such a people should have their own way, I will tell you in other letters, if you will accept my rambling descriptions.

SWAGSMAN.

ALEXANDRA TOWN COUNCIL.

The usual fortnightly meeting was held in the Council Chamber on Friday evening last. Present: The Mayor, and Crs. Theyers and Beresford.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

There was no outward correspondence. That inwards was read and received.

An application from Messrs Judge and Jenkins was read, applying for leave to erect a slaughter yard for sheep about 300 yards from the township, in Manuhukia Ward.—Permission was granted; but the applicants were given to understand distinctly that unless they kept the place thoroughly clean, the Council would withhold their assent to any renewal.

An invitation to the members of the Corporation to attend the opening ceremony of the Shotover Bridge was read.—The Town Clerk was instructed to reply that owing to the unsettled state of the weather, the Council feared they would not be able to attend.

Cr. Theyers proposed that the Town Clerk be instructed to write to the Deputy-Commissioner of Stamps, Dunedin, respectfully drawing his attention to the necessity of appointing an official distributor of stamps and impressed paper in the township, and that the Council should be glad to see Mr Walter Vause, postmaster and telegraphist, appointed to the office.

This concluded the business before the meeting, and the Council adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THIS is the letter which was not published in the *Wakatip Mail* as being too personal, and which I now publish by request in the columns of the CROMWELL ARGUS, so that the Lake public may judge for themselves.

Queenstown, D. FORSYTH,
May 6, 1870. Builder.

TENDERS.

(To the Editor of the WAKATIP MAIL.)

SIR,—“Live and Let Live” is a true maxim that takes a fine polish and lasts a long time; but believe me, I never thought that I should live to see the day again when tenders would be called for with a clause inserted binding the contractor to buy their nails at a certain shop, but upon going to look at the specifications for building a Presbyterian manse at Frankton, with a view of contracting for the same, I find a clause inserted binding the contractors to buy all nails and iron required for the job from Mr B—, of Queenstown. And not only that: they take a shilling from the contractor by deducting Mr B—'s bill from amount of contract when the contractors have a settlement. A proceeding so novel appears to me quite opposed to the spirit of contracting, which I presume means buying cheap. I am quite “unhinged” by this conduct. If I tender, it will “screw” the price up considerably, as I know by experience Mr B— is not the cheapest or best market for nails or ironwork generally. I further think such exclusive dealings are not justifiable when spending moneys collected from the general public of the district. If this is the spirit by which the Manse Committee are influenced, I must say it is a mean one, and prohibits others living in different parts of the district from tendering. Of course such conduct fully explains the large amount of bickering that recently took place with the contractors of the church here who had their ironwork done by Mr B— and not Mr B— now chosen. Your being the recognised guardian of the district is the reason you are asked to publish the above, as showing something like an unfair principle to yours, &c., CHRS.

Queenstown, May 2.

We have been requested to state that Mr W. J. Barry will offer for sale by auction on Wednesday next (after the sale of Mr Roberts's cattle) a splendid lot of hicks and draught horses.

Alexandra

ROYAL MAIL HOTEL,
ALEXANDRA.

J. H. MASON . . . PROPRIETOR.

Wines and Spirits of the best description.

Every accommodation for Travellers.

Good Stabling, and Loose Boxes.

One of Alcock and Co.'s full-sized BILLIARD TABLES.

A. JACK'S

CRITERION FAMILY & COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
ALEXANDRA.

Livery and Bait Stables.—Loose Boxes, Coach-house, &c.

First-class BILLIARD TABLE.

Kawarau Gorge

DIGGER'S REST HOTEL,
KAWARAU GORGE.NICHOLAS CAMPION,
Proprietor.

Wines and Spirits of the best description.

STABLING.

SLUICER'S ARMS HOTEL,
KAWARAU GORGE.JOHN WRIGHTSON,
Proprietor.

Good ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

D STABLING. Three Loose Boxes, second to none.

BILLIARDS.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
KAWARAU GORGE,
(On the Main Road to Queenstown).

WOMAS HERON, PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Travellers.

Miscellaneous.



By appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, His Excellency the Governor, and the Volunteers.

F. BEISSEL, Ladies' and Gentlemen's HAIR-DRESSER & PERFUMER,
Rattray-street, Dunedin.Warm, Cold, and Shower Baths, &c., always ready.
Ladies' Hair dressed any style or fashion. A private room for ladies. 21-46**UNION HOTEL,**
STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN.E. LYONS, Proprietor,
(Late of the Masonic Dining Rooms, Princes-street).Good Accommodation for Boarders.
PRIVATE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Wines and Spirits of excellent quality.

Luggage Stored Free.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables. 21-72

COAL CREEK HOTEL,
HALF WAY BETWEEN
CROMWELL AND LAWRENCE.

The above hotel possesses excellent accommodation for travellers, who may rely upon receiving every attention. The house is situated on the main road from Tuapeka to Cromwell, and affords a convenient stopping-place for horsemen and passengers by coach.

The Dunstan and Tuapeka Mail Coach passes the door twice a-week, and the daily increasing traffic sufficiently proves that this road is recognised as the best route from Dunedin to the northern Gold-fields.

GENERAL STORE. DISTRICT POST-OFFICE.

N.B.—First-class Stabling. Horses for hire at all seasons.

B. AYLING,
Proprietor.

Bannockburn

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL AND STORE,
Doctor's Flat, Bannockburn,
(On the main road to the Nevis).Doctor's Flat, Bannockburn,
(On the main road to the Nevis).

JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

Groceries and Household Requisites
Of all descriptions kept in stock.

SHEPHERD'S CREEK

HOTEL AND STORE,

BANNOCKBURN.

On the main road to the Nevis, 4½ miles from Cromwell.

J. Halliday, Proprietor.

An experienced Baker kept on the premises.

Wines, Spirits, and malt liquors of the best quality.

Ginger Beer and Cordial Manufacturer.

District Post Office.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

FIRST-CLASS OPENING FOR A MARRIED MAN WITH A FAMILY.

The Bannockburn Hotel & Store,Situated on the
Main Line of Road between Cromwell and the Nevis,
And within Three Miles of Cromwell.

THE HOUSE, which is substantially

built of wood and iron, contains four Bed-rooms, one Large Dining-room, two Sitting-rooms, Bar, Store, Bakery, Butchery, &c. &c.; together with ONE ACRE OF GROUND, fenced in and under cultivation, a Well-stocked GARDEN, Cow-yard, Piggery, and other out-houses.

The Business Connection of the premises, both as an Hotel, General Store, Butchery, and Bakery, is extensive; and it is only relinquished by the present proprietor in consequence of his being desirous of retiring from business.

The district is a rising one, and situated as the premises are—in the vicinity of the Carrick Range Roads—a more desirable opening is seldom to be met with.

Stock to be taken at a Valuation.

For further particulars, apply to MATTHEWS and FENWICK, Argus office, or to

JOHN RICHARDS,
On the premises.

Bannockburn

GLADSTONE COAL WORKS,
BANNOCKBURN AND ADAMS'S GULLY.

The undersigned beg to intimate that they continue to supply COAL of the very best quality at 32s. per ton, delivered in Cromwell or at Kawarau Gorge.

From the Pit in Adams's Gully, Coal of exceedingly good quality is now being supplied to residents at Bannockburn, at moderate prices.

NICHOLAS & CO.,
Proprietors.**STUART'S FERRY,**
KAWARAU RIVER.

Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Waggon, Drays, Horses, and Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free.

THE FERRY HOTEL

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

Miscellaneous.

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an Island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

A large PLEASURE-BOAT is kept for the accommodation of visitors, and every care is taken to provide means for their enjoyment while staying at the WANAKA HOTEL, which is universally admitted to be one of the most comfortable and best conducted houses in the Province.

The Proprietor of the WANAKA HOTEL can confidently state that a more pleasant method of passing a few days free from the turmoil and care of business, than by a sojourn in the neighbourhood of the picturesque and romantic Wanaka Lake, can scarcely be imagined.

THE STORE,

In connection with the hotel, is well supplied with Groceries, Household Utensils, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c.

THEODORE RUSSELL,
Proprietor.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Largest Stock of Goods in the Colony.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, and the Public.

N. SALOMON begs to inform the Inhabitants of Dunedin and Up-country Districts that he has taken those centrally-situated PREMISES in STEINHOFF BUILDINGS, (opposite the Custom-House, Princes-street, DUNEDIN), at present occupied by Mr R. K. Murray. Mr Salomon will take possession on 1st April, and previous to removing, he intends offering the whole of his large and well-assorted STOCK at almost COST PRICE. It consists of:

Ladies' and Gents' gold and silver hunting and open-faced English and Geneva Watches, by the best manufacturers

Colonial and English gold and silver Chains and Alberts, of the newest patterns

A large and choice assortment of English and Colonial Jewellery, set with diamonds and other precious stones

A large assortment of Silver and Electro-plated Goods

A choice assortment of Ladies' and Gents' sterling silver and electro-plated Dressing Cases

A handsome stock of sterling Silver Cups, suitable for race, yachting, rifle, or artillery prizes

Sterling silver and electro-plated Inkstands, in great variety

Telescopes; Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses English and French Clocks, from best makers Musical Boxes, with all the latest improvements

A very choice assortment of Goods suitable for Presentations, &c., &c.; and a variety of other Goods, too numerous to particularise.

All articles will in future be marked in plain figures, so that Visitors may judge for themselves of the cheap rate at which goods are being sold.

Watches and Jewellery carefully repaired at the lowest possible rates.

First-class Workmen kept on the premises.

COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

Note the address:

N. SALOMON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH,
(Next the Bank of New Zealand),
Princes-street, Dunedin. 65**EAST TAIERI HOTEL**

EAST TAIERI.

R. FENWICK PROPRIETOR

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

Stopping Place of Cobb and Co.'s Coaches

CROMWELL AUCTION MART,

(Formerly Ziehl's Store),

MELMORE-STREET.

W. J. BARRY,

Auctioneer, Cattle Salesman,

AND

COMMISSION AGENT,

Begs to announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he is now prepared to conduct

AUCTION SALES

in Cromwell, or any other part of the Province, at the lowest rate of commission.

W. J. B. begs to remind the public that his experience as a Cattle Salesman is unsurpassed by that of any other Auctioneer in the Province.

In conjunction with the Auction Mart, a large STORE has been secured, capable of holding 500 Tons of Goods, which will be done at a very low rate of storage.

MONTHLY SALES OF CATTLE will be held, particulars of which will be duly notified.

Extensive CATTLE YARDS—capable of accommodating from 200 to 300 head of Cattle, or from 5000 to 10,000 Sheep—have been erected on the Flat immediately adjoining the Township.

Drafting Pens for Cattle are provided, so that each party may have his stock sold in separate pens.

Arrangements have been made for receiving periodical consignments of Drapery Goods and General Merchandise from Dunedin and Melbourne, which will be sold at the Mart by Evening Sales.

Miscellaneous.

JUNCTION HOTEL,
TUAPEKA ROAD,
(Seventeen miles from Lawrence).HUGH MACKENZIE,
(Late of Manukerika),

Desires to inform his numerous friends throughout the Northern Gold-fields that he has purchased the JUNCTION HOTEL, lately kept by Mr Thomas Higgs; and that he is enabled to offer, at the above hotel, accommodation equal to that of any house on the road.

Branch Booking Office for Cobb's Coaches to Teviot and Switzers.

Passengers change coaches for Switzers at the Junction Hotel.

Good stabling and paddock accommodation.

DUNEDIN SEED WAREHOUSE.

WM. REID, NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN, (late of Rattray-street), begs to inform his country friends and the public generally that he has secured those large and commodious premises known as Steinhoff's Buildings, (opposite the Cab-stand and Custom-house), Princes-street; and trusts, by strict attention to business, combined with the most reasonable charges, to merit a continuance of past favours. Nothing but the best of everything kept, and all Seeds guaranteed. Country orders executed with despatch. 41

DUNEDIN AGENCY.

Messrs SKIRVING & SCHOLEFIELD, No. 1 Chambers, opposite Government Buildings, Princes-street, have been appointed DUNEDIN AGENTS for the ARGUS.

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL,
MacLaggan-street, Dunedin.JAMES D. HUTTON . . . Proprietor,
(Late cook in the Scandinavian and Bull and Mouth Hotels),

Has much pleasure in informing his up-country friends, and the public in general, that he has taken the above house. Visitors patronising him will find themselves at home. First-class Board and Lodging, 18s per week. All meals 1s Beds 1s. Daily competition. Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors of the best brands. 22-47 Good Stabling, free of charge.

M'GUIRE'S IMPERIAL FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
(Corner of Princes and Hope streets, Dunedin).

First-class accommodation for Commercial Travellers.

Suites of Apartments for Private Families.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths always ready.

LIVERY STABLING ATTACHED. 4

Holloway's Medicines.

**A CURE TO BE HAD FOR A TRIFLE BY
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

Gout, Rheumatism, Enlargements, and Strains of Joints.

A cure of these complaints is within the reach of the most humble, by fomenting the affected part with warm salt and water, and rubbing in Holloway's Ointment twice a-day. Thousands have been cured who looked upon Gout and Rheumatism as incurable. The same treatment should be employed for the dispersion of chalk stones, and all painful enlargements or stiffness of the joints; in such cases the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, and Ulcerations of all kinds.

The cure of ulcers has won for Holloway's Ointment an imperishable reputation, as this healing Ointment will restore any case, however bad, to soundness. Many bad legs arise from imprudences, happening several years before and almost forgotten; if, then, there be any doubt as to the origin of the sores, the patient should read carefully what is written on secondary symptoms in the Book of Directions, as those sores never heal soundly until the system has undergone a thorough course of Holloway's purifying Pills.

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Diphtheria, and Bronchitis.

Any of the above ailments may be quickly cured if the Ointment be well and effectually rubbed into the neck and chest twice a-day, leaving the parts constantly covered with a rag spread with the preparation; if this treatment be adopted promptly, in six hours it will effectually stop the most alarming symptoms. It must be evident that an outward application applied to the seat of the disorder must be more effectual than any that can be taken by the mouth. Holloway's Pills should be used according to the directions in order to subdue irritation, inflammation, or fever.

Dropsy.

This fearful disease often makes its appearance between the ages of forty and fifty, and might generally be prevented by attending regularly to the proper action of the liver and stomach; these organs, at this time of life, have a great tendency to derangement, when asthma, dropsy, or disease of the heart often sets in. The blood requires frequent elimination, which no other medicines can so effectually perform as these purifying Pills, as they purge gently, and act immediately upon the liver and stomach, and thus remove all obstructions, which at the turning point of life always occur. This dangerous period should be closely watched; two doses a-week of about six Pills will ward off all dangerous diseases. But in all cases of dropsy the Ointment is a wonderful and sovereign remedy, and must be effectually rubbed twice a-day into the suffering parts.

Youthful Indiscretion.

How many poor women suffer from the indiscretion of husbands—which results in bad legs, swellings, loss of health, and rheumatism—as they suppose, although it is nothing of the kind, but the effect of a certain disease taking hold of the system; no ordinary medicine can cure them, because the disease has sunk deeply into their constitution. Children often have sores and bad heads which do not heal, for the reason that contamination occurred before their birth. Let all who may suffer from such causes have recourse to the purifying and healing properties of these wonderful Ointment and Pills, observing carefully what is said in the book of directions on Secondary Symptoms, which, if strictly followed, will effect any cure of the kind, but it will be a work of a little time.

Both Ointment and Pills should be used in the following Disorders:

Bad Legs	Fistulas
Bad Breasts	Gout
Burns	Glandular Swellings
Bunions	Lumbago
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sandflies	Piles
Coco-bay	Rheumatism
Chicco-foot	Scurvy
Chilblains	Sore Nipples
Chapped Hands	Sore Throats
Corns (Soft)	Skin Diseases
Cancers	Scurvy
Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Heads
Elephantiasis	Tumours
	Ulcers
	Wounds and Yaws.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box, and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

CROMWELL POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

The following are the regulations regarding the management of the above-named Institution, and which are also applicable to all the other Post-office Savings Banks in the Colony:—

1. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum is given on sums less than £200; at 4 per cent. on sums over £200 and not exceeding £500; and in the same proportion for any shorter time on even complete £1 deposited. No interest is allowed on more than £500.
2. Depositors in Post-office Savings Banks have direct Government Security for the prompt payment of their money.
3. A depositor in any Post-office Bank can continue his deposits at any other, and can withdraw his money at that most convenient to him.
4. The strictest secrecy is observed with respect to the names of the depositors, and amounts of their deposits.
5. Married women may deposit money in Post-office Savings Banks, and money so deposited will be repaid to the depositor, unless her husband gives notice, in writing, of marriage, and claims payment of deposits.
6. Money may be deposited by or on behalf of minors. Deposits over seven years of age are treated as persons of full age but minors under seven years of age cannot withdraw their deposits until they have reached the age of seven.
7. Applications to the chief office in each Province on the business of Post-office Savings Banks and the replies sent thereto, are free from charge for postage.

BETSY'S BEAU.

(Continued.)

All this time, poor Betsy, with the palest of pale faces, was keeping guard of the back kitchen door, which my wife now approached.

"Which surely, mum, you're not going to hemme yourself by going into that dirty back kitchen!" said the girl.

"Dirty, indeed, I have no doubt," said Scribe's mamma.

"There; why not take the girl's word?" said I, wishing, with my customary pusillanimity, to make a compromise. "Is there any one—a soldier in that back kitchen, Elizabeth?"

But instead of answering, the girl buried her face in her apron, and began to sob bitterly, when, leading her aside, the ladies closed the door, and motioned me to go.

What could I do but obey? So, taking the candle I had the moment before set down, I stepped boldly in, feeling sure that the murder must now be out. But the one large cupboard stood wide open, and there was no one behind the door; the place was perfectly empty.

"Look under the table, George!" exclaimed Mrs Scribe's mamma.

"Don't talk nonsense," I exclaimed. Why, a cat couldn't hide itself under that table. Now, I hope you are satisfied," and banging down the candlestick, I strode back to our little dining-room, soon after leading the ladies up-stairs.

Poor Betsy looked very pale and troubled when she came to announce tea: but I was not surprised, and spoke kindly to the girl, believing that this time she had been unjustly accused; and then went and partook my comfortless cup.

The tea was removed, and an hour passed, and then Mrs Scribe's mamma, argued with her journey from Hastings, tired to her bed-room—what in most houses would have been the back drawing-room—while I descended to my little den behind the dining-room to try to finish an article commenced that morning, my wife following shortly, to sit by my fire and "tatt," that being her custom when I am disposed to work after tea.

We were both in very severe moods, she on her low *bergère* stool, I at my table; and for a time nothing was heard but the ticking of Mrs S.'s tating-shuttle, and the rattling of my pen.

But there was no article-finisher that night with so many clouds in the horizon; and, looking up my eyes, I could see a couple of stars stealing down on either side of the quiet little nose in the world; my pen stopped; the tating fell all in a horrible angle; and then some one was on her feet at my feet, and I was just going to kiss my lips on the white forehead within my reach, when there was a noise!

Yes; there was a noise—a strange, hair-raising groan, apparently at our shoulders; then the sound of footsteps on the stairs, in the passage, and then a loud flop, of some one falling on the oil-cloth, followed by hysterical sobs and cries.

We leaped up and opened the door, to find poor Betsy apparently in a fit—now sobbing, now shrieking, and pouring forth "Oh!" innumerable, but quite incapable of answering any questions.

Then came the ringing of Mrs Scribe's mamma's bell, and, as it was of course not answered, the opening of her door, and her descending to know what all the meaning meant that she could hear.

And now, not only from Betsy, but as from the wall, came groan after groan—half heart-wrung, half stifled groans, similar to that which had first startled us, and which I had laid to the credit of Betsy.

"Oh!" exclaimed dear mamma, it is the poor creature dying next door, and cries have frightened this poor girl.—a George, and see if you can be of any use."

Directly after there was a loud peal at front door bell, and on going, I found neighbour Jones had evidently come help.

"What is the matter?"

"What is the matter?"

Both in a breath.

"Some one must be dying at your house," said Jones.

"No, no; at your house," I said.

"But we can hear the groans in our room."

"So can we in ours!" I exclaimed.

"Come here." And leading the way into the back room, there we could hear the groans again.

"It's in your house," I said.

"No, no; it's in the chimney," exclaimed Jones. "Good Heavens! there'll be one smothered!"

"Yes, yes, yes; chimney, chimney," said Elizabeth; and then she went into genuine hysterics.

"Is any one there?" I cried, going to the wall.

"Oh-h-h!" came back a dismal groan; and now a light burst upon my eyes.

Here, Jones—this way," I cried; and, taking up the little lamp, I was going down-stairs, when the shrieking of the poor creature in protest at being left alone in the room arrested me.

"Wait a light!" said a gruff voice; and, looking round to encounter a policeman, who, attracted by Betsy's screams, had come in by the open door,

"Here—this way, my man," I cried. "There is some one stuck in the chimney."

"In the what?" he exclaimed incredulously.

"Oh-h-h!" came from the wall again.

"It's 'tother side; that's what it is," said the policeman.

"It isn't, I tell you," cried Jones. "There, man; listen."

"Oh-h-h!" came now, and a strange rustling noise as of some one struggling.

"I'm blest if there ain't!" exclaimed the constable.

"Here—this way; I know, I know," I said; and leading the way, we soon stood in the back kitchen, where, by the help of the policeman's bull's-eye, I could just make out a pair of boot-soles up the chimney, and something glistening, which I made out to be spurs.

We shouted up the chimney; but no answer came, and there was only an occasional kicking of the boots—feeble kicking as if the occupier was in a great strait.

"Let's go up stairs again," said the policeman. "He's stuck tight, that's what he is;" and, obedient to the voice of law, we followed to the back room, where, after tapping at the wall two or three times, and eliciting a faint groan that sounded like "Help!" the constable started off—rather leisurely, I thought—but soon returned with a crowbar and hammer-armed brick-layer and other policemen.

There was no stopping to tear up our Brussels carpet, for, attacking the walls, bricks, mortar, plaster, and torn paper soon formed a dusty heap; and, after guiding himself by listening once or twice, in an incredibly short space of time there was a hole made through into the chimney communicating with the back kitchen, and through that hole came a faint sigh.

"Come; hold up, old chap, whoever you are," said one of the policemen; and then to me, "Got a drop of brandy, sir?"

I soon fetched the spirit, and then, in the sight of the horrified women, the hole was sufficiently enlarged to enable them to see a ghastly, soot-blackened face, with protruding eyeballs and grinning teeth; but as the air seemed to reach the man's lungs more purely, a change took place, aided by some brandy administered in a spoon by one of the policemen.

It was all plain enough now, and I was not much surprised when, the hole being sufficiently enlarged, a tall, stout life-guardsmen was dragged out, but only to fall on the rubbish heap, completely exhausted.

"Found on the premises for felonious purposes," said one policeman. "Course you'll press the charge, sir?"

But I did not answer, being too much taken up with the poor fellow before me, who it was evident would in a few minutes longer have been stifled.

"Couldn't you get down again?" I asked him as soon as he could speak.

"No; not an inch, sir—nor yet up—jammed in," he gasped; and 'eat from next chimney, too, seemed to stop my breath."

"How did you get there, eh?" queried one policeman.

"There; don't bother him," I said. "I know; and he's half dead now.—Here, have some more brandy."

"Thanky, sir," he gasped, feebly, and swallowed a little, but only with great difficulty; and it was pitiful to see the complete prostration of the great fellow; his grey scarlet jacket reduced to a blackened, torn dilapidation; and his trim whiskers and moustache all limp and mortar-filled.

"I couldn't, master," he whispered, "I hadn't the heart, for the poor lass's sake; and I would not have groaned when I did, if I could have kept 'em back."

I always was weak; but if the true man did not stand out there, I thought, I'm no judge; suffice it, those few earnest words had quite won me to his side, and I mapped out my course.

"You'll press the charge?" said one of the policemen again.

"No," I said, firmly. "He had no felonious intent, and he has been punished enough without what will follow for breaking barrack-law."

"Absurd!" exclaimed Mrs Scribe's mamma, shrilly. "I desire, George, that you have him taken off to prison directly, or we shall all be murdered in our beds."

"The sooner you are in yours, madame, I think, the better," I said, politely, "for your costume."

She stayed to hear no more, for her dressing-gown and night-cap, hitherto forgotten in the excitement, disappeared like magic, followed by a banging door. I satisfied, then, the grinning policeman and the bricklayer; and, moved by egregious folly, as Mrs Scribe's mamma afterwards told me, I allowed the wretched man to pass the night in an easy-chair, seeing him off myself almost as soon as it was light.

Betsy left us at the end of the week, and I must own to always supporting Mrs Scribe in her determination to have no followers from the neighboring barracks. Whether our maid married the man of her choice, I know not; but this I do know, that a great piece of my little library Brussels was totally spoiled; and if we wanted a reminder when loud talking or sounds from the next house had ceased to startle us in the late hours, when sitting together—if, I say, we wanted a reminder, there it was in the faded paper over the

new wall which marked the hole from which we were favoured with the advent of Betsy's Beau.

P.S.—Probably owing to the shock to her nerves, Mrs Scribe's mamma returned to Hastings the next day, and did not visit us again for six months.

A One-Legged Girl.

(By Frank Buckland, in "Land and Water.")

After leaving the "Fire-eating Caffre," we paid our admission fee of one penny to see the "One-legged Girl." This funny creature was sitting like a Chinese idol on a small foot-stool, placed on the middle of a small tea-table, covered with baize. She appeared to be about sixteen years old. She was in excellent health, rather nice featured, and always laughing. She had no arms whatever, and apparently but one leg. When the proper complement of people were assembled in the room, she began her performance by stretching out her one leg, and picking up an ordinary quill pen between her great toe and the toe next to it. She then dipped the pen in ink, and wrote her name with her foot. The autograph was a great deal better than that of many young ladies and gentlemen who write with their fingers, and not their toes. It was very funny to see her tear off the half-sheet of paper on which she had written. She did this by steadying it with her foot. In order to test the delicacy of the touch of her toes, at my request she turned over some leaves of notepaper. It was marvellous to see how she never missed a page. She then took a needle from a pin-cushion, and placed it in her left foot; then unwinding some cotton from a reel, she bit off a length of it, and then passed the thread through the eye of the needle with the greatest exactitude and promptness, not once taking a bad shot. Reaching out her foot, she then pulled towards her a set of tea-things, and went through the motions of making tea and pouring it out into the cups, and lifting it to her mouth. The last two performances were the combing and brushing her hair, and showing us how she could use the scissors. With her toes she put the scissors on the table, and then passed the great toe and the next one in the rings, holding some writing paper with her left foot, and twisting it about, she set to work cutting out imaginary portraits of people present, which she sold for what she could get. Some years since, I have been told, a man who had neither arms nor legs, being simply egg-shaped, used to exhibit himself in London. He used to fix a pen into a socket which he had fastened round his chest, and with this he used to write, and I hear even paint pictures.

The great power of the human thumb depends upon the presence of a certain large muscle which forms the ball of the thumb: it is called the *opponens pollicis*. By means of this muscle we are enabled to "oppose" the top of the thumb to the tops of all the other fingers. The monkey has not got this muscle—his hand is more like the foot. It was therefore very interesting to me to observe how this poor girl had managed to train the muscle of her foot so as to do the duty of the *opponens pollicis*. These muscles of her foot were very strong, and much developed. I think it is a great mistake to shut up the feet of children in tight shoes. When running about the house they should go barefooted; there is no fear of their catching cold, and they may as well be taught to use their feet as well as their hands. The Lascar sailors, I hear, can grasp a rope between their great toes; they never wear shoes.

Just as we were leaving the room the one-legged girl jumped up, and we had a good chance to see how terribly she was deformed. As I said before, she had no traces whatever of arms, and her right leg, though nominally present, was very short, the foot of it only coming down as far as the knee of the left leg. When she stood up she was about four feet high. She bore her whole weight on this one leg—a regular "monopede."

Long practice had enabled her to stand quite firm upon it, and when she wanted to move she hopped about like a kangaroo, without any fear of falling, although she had nothing with which to balance herself.

Krupp's steel foundry in Essen employed in 1868 about 6900 workmen, and produced 125,000,000 lbs. weight of cast steel. The establishment possessed in the same year 418 smelting furnaces of various kinds, 249 puddling and other furnaces, 165 coke ovens, 322 turning-benches, 113 planing machines, 92 boring machines, 241 steam machines with 8213 aggregate horse-power, and 51 steam hammers, with a total weight of 2978 centners. In addition to artillery, the works produce objects required in industry.

A PRIEST who was examining a confirmation class in the south of Ireland asked the question, "What is the sacrament of matrimony?" A little girl at the head of the class answered—"Tis a state of torment into which souls enter to prepare them for another and better world."

"Being," said the priest, "the answer for purgatory."—"Put her down," said the curate, "put her down to the fut of the class."—"Lave her alone," said the priest; "for anything you or I know to the contrary, she may be partly right."

A PERSON asked a wag if the tolling of a bell did not put him in mind of his latter end. He replied, "No, sir, but the rope puts me in mind of yours."

A Wonderful Skull.

Nearly twenty years ago the medical journals of the world recorded a most singular case of a laborer in Cavendish, United States, who, while engaged in blasting, had a tamping iron blown entirely through his head, but who actually recovered within sixty days. Such a surprising and unprecedented result at the time of its announcement was generally disbelieved, many eminent surgeons pronouncing it a physical impossibility. But the subsequent public exhibition of the individual himself convinced the most sceptical, and verified the first report of Dr John M. Harlow, the attending surgeon, who published the case. At a very recent meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society, this gentleman read a paper giving the history of the case, and presented to that body the veritable skull which sustained the injury.

The accident occurred on September 13th, 1848, and was caused by the tamping iron striking fire from the rock, exploding the powder, and driving the bar, which was nearly four feet long by one and a quarter inches diameter, and weighing thirteen pounds, through his head. It entered under the cheek bone, passing inside of an inch behind the eye, and out of the top of the head in the centre, two inches back from the line where the forehead and hair meet. The opening in the skull was two inches wide by three and a half inches long, and the brain was hanging in shreds on the hair. In fifty-nine days the patient was abroad. Soon after, with his tamping iron—which he carried with him until the day of his death—he was exhibited in Barnum's old museum, in the city; and soon after he left for South America. His general health appears to have been good until 1859, when it began to fail. At one time, being then in California, he was taken with epileptic fits, which finally caused his death in May, 1861, twelve years and eight months after the accident. Dr Harlow kept himself informed as to the history of his patient, and on his demise obtained possession of both the skull and the iron, and made the statement of the case as given above. The effect of the injury upon the man seems to have caused the destruction of the equilibrium between his internal faculties and the animal propensities. He became capricious, fitful, irreverent, vacillating, impatient of restraint, a child in mind, an adult in physical system and passions. During his South American life he was a coachman, and underwent great hardship. It appears the man could see out of his left eye, though the lid was not subject to his will. In summing up his paper, Dr Harlow presented these views:—

1st. The recovery is attributed solely to the *vis vitæ vis conservatrix*, or, if some like it, *vis medicatrix naturalis*. 2nd. This case has been cited as one of recovery. Physically the recovery was nearly or quite completed for the four years immediately succeeding the injury; but ultimately the patient succumbed to progressive disease of the brain. Mentally the recovery was only partial: there were no dementia; intellectual operations were perfect in kind, but not in degree or quantity. 3rd. That, though the case may seem improbable, the subject was the man for the case, as his will, physique, and power of endurance could scarcely be equalled. The missile was smooth and pointed, dilating and wedging off rather than lacerating the tissues. The bolt did little injury until it entered the base of the brain, and that opening served as a drain for the blood and matter and other substances that might have caused death by compression; the portion of the brain traversed was the part that could stand such a shock with the least injury.

The French Mode of Capital Punishment.

M. Maxime de Camp not long since made a severe study of the system of capital punishment now practised in Paris. He even went the length of surrendering himself into the hands of the executioner, to be punished and thrust under the guillotine, in order that he might more thoroughly enter into the sensation of a condemned criminal, and describe his last moments. He has now embodied his information in an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Meeting the convict on his arrival at the Conciergerie after his condemnation, M. de Camp traces his subsequent existence to its close on the scaffold. The first thing done, of course, is to strip the prisoner of all his clothes, and encase him in the straight-waistcoat in which he is doomed to spend his few remaining days. The *camisole* is made of stout sail-cloth, stiff and hard, and is fastened by several strong buckles, with the sleeves sewn up at the end, so that the hands cannot get out. No instrument of metal is left within the prisoner's reach. He is fed with a wooden spoon. Almost always the convict decides upon an appeal against his sentence, if only to oblige his advocate, who seldom fails to discover abundant reasons for such a step. From the Conciergerie the convict is conducted to the prison of Grand Roquette. Here, as during his incarceration, he has never a moment of solitude. There is constantly with him a keeper and a soldier, who are both relieved every two hours. They are forbidden to speak to him of anything happening outside of the

prison. From the outer world no one, as a rule, is admitted to see him. He is regarded already as practically a dead man. After a few days, a frequent impression with him at night is that he hears the ring of hammers nailing up the scaffold out of doors. When the appeal has been rejected (late at night, in order that Paris may have no warning of the event), the order for the prisoner's execution is despatched to the guol. Soon after four o'clock in the morning the officials wake him, announce his fate, dress him, and prepare to lead him forth. As soon as he emerges from his cell, the confessor takes him into another little room, and there receives his last words, and we may presume, gives such absolution or comfort as he can. This lasts only an instant. Then the procession is formed, the priest still at the prisoner's side. There is a halt for a few minutes in the *avant-garçon*. The prisoner sits down on a stool, the only furniture in the room; and the tall figure of the executioner appears, accompanied by his assistants, one of them carrying a small carpet-bag. The condemned, supported by two assistants, ascends the steps, and stands upright before the *bascule*. One of the assistants removes the black cloth that covered the convict's shoulders, and places himself at his right-hand side, standing near the red basket. The other man stands at the foot of the *bascule*. Their parts are all allotted beforehand. While one of the assistants holds the convict by the hair of the head, the other tilts up the plank upon which he is stretched, so as to raise the head, and presses on the victim's knees. The executioner's business is with the spring that works the knife. Suddenly the blade descends like a gleam of lightning, the blood spurts, and the head leaps into the basket. In an instant the body is also removed, and the *gen d'armes* are already clearing the way for the funeral *cortège* at a trot before the crowd is well aware of what has happened. Forty seconds is the whole time between the man putting his foot on the first step of the scaffold and the fall of his head.

Varieties.

"NECESSITY is the mother of invention," but it has never been accurately ascertained who is the father.

WHAT is the difference between Noah's Ark and Joan of Arc?—The first was made of Gopher wood, and the latter Made of Orleans.

Two wags were speaking about the fancy dresses they intended to wear at a forthcoming ball. "Oh," said a comic, "I shall go disguised in liquor."—"Don't," was the immediate reply, "everyone will recognise you."

AN Irishman was brought up before a magistrate, charged with marrying six wives. The magistrate asked him how he could be so hardened a villain. "Please, your worship," said Paddy, "I was just trying to get a good one."

THERE is a story of a bishop who quarrelously remarked to his servant that he was dying. "Well, my lord," said the good fellow, "you are going to a better place."—"John," replied the prelate, with an air of conviction, "there is no place like Old England!"

A TEUTONIC philosopher was saluted by one of his friends, "How are you, Toot?" The philosopher stopped, poised his stick on the pavement, and replied—"Vell, vat's the use of complaining? Ven I gombain, beople tink I vants to borrow monish; ven I don't complain, they tink I have monish to lend."

Music (says Auerbach) washes away from the soul the dust of everyday life.

A fashionable party is now called a Daughter-cultural Show.

Many men who pretend to have grains of good sense seem to have scruples about using them.

A social glass to which ladies are addicted—The mirror. The cup that cheers but not inebriates The buttercup. Working for bare life—Making clothes for a young baby.

Why is a beefsteak like a locomotive? It is not of much account without it's tender.

Some things are much better eschewed than chewed; tobacco is one of them.

Why does a sailor know there is a man in the moon?—Because he has been to sea.

As a man drinks he generally grows reckless: in his case the more drinks the fewer scruples.

Said a male advocate of woman's rights: "When I am in a crowded car, and a lady comes in, I think it is the duty of some other man to get up and give her his seat. I look round the car to see if any man in the crowd looks like moving in that direction, and when I see them all keep their seats, I hide my face behind my newspaper and blush for my sex."

To tell your own secrets is generally folly, but that folly is without guilt; to communicate those with which you are entrusted is treachery and folly combined.

Woman is composed of 243 bones, 409 muscles, and 306 pins. Fearfully and wonderfully made, and to be handled with care to avoid scratches.

"So you are going to keep a school," said a young lady to her old aunt. "Well, for my part, sooner than do that I would marry a widower with nine children." "I should prefer that myself," was the quiet reply; "but where is the widower?"

Mark Twain thinks that sodawater is not reliable for a steady drink. It is too gassy. The next morning after drinking 33 bottles he found himself full of gas and as tight as a balloon. He hadn't an article of clothing that he could wear except his umbrella.

Dr Johnson was one day dining at the house of a lady, when she asked him if he did not think her pudding good. "Yes," growled the great moralist; "it is very good for hogs."

"Shall I help you to another plateful, than?" asked the polite hostess.

Dunedin Advertisements

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

T. A. JONES,
(late of the Golden Age Hotel, Stafford-street, Dunedin), begs to inform his Country Friends, as well as in Dunedin, that he has purchased the interest of Mr J. McCubbin in the

OTAGO HOTEL,

RATTRAY-STREET, DUNEDIN,
and by his long experience in the trade, hopes still to merit a share of their patronage.

A Cold Luncheon, consisting of ham, beef, pork pies, salad, &c., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock; charge, one shilling.

A Night Barman always on the premises. Gentlemen can rely on being called at any hour.

33 T. A. JONES.

ALEX. MEE,

Late of Hokitika and Golden Age Hotel,

NOW

YORK HOTEL,

GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN,

(Late Millar & Hall's).

A. MEE, having purchased the above hotel, begs to inform Miners and the Public generally that the business will be carried on as formerly, and that he will do all in his power to ensure the comfort of visitors. His long experience in hotelkeeping is a sufficient guarantee that everything will be kept first-class. Old visitors to the hotel will receive his best attention. Wines and Spirits of the best brands. Good Stabling on the premises.

33

[ESTABLISHED 1858.]

A. BEAVER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

Princes-street,

(Nearly opposite the Bank of Otago), Dunedin,
begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that he has always on hand a good and varied stock of Goods; and is in constant receipt, by every mail, from his home agents, of selections from the best makers, which he can confidently recommend, the principal features of which are—

Watches and Chains not to be surpassed.
Brooches, Earrings, Necklets, Rings, Lockets, Pins, &c. &c.

English, French, and American Clocks; Field Glasses, and Nautical Instruments.

Special orders from home executed at a small advance.

A. B. wishes also to mention that REPAIRS in all the different branches are executed carefully and with despatch.

Jewellery manufactured to any design.

33

[ESTABLISHED 1856.]

JOHN HISLOP,

(Late Arthur Beverley),

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite Bank of Otago.

J. H. begs to acquaint his friends and the public generally that he is in constant receipt of—by every mail—NEW GOODS, purchased from the best makers, of which a list is enumerated below:—

WATCHES—Gold and silver, ladies' and gents', open-faced and hunting, keyless, and every other description.

CHAINS—Ladies' and gents' Colonial and English gold Albert and guard chains.

BROOCHES and EARRINGS, extensive choice, set with diamonds and every other kind of precious stones.

BRACELETS and NECKLETS—Large assortment.

RINGS and PINS, various designs; also, studs, sleeve-links, and solitaires, and gold and silver pencil-cases.

SILVER GOODS—Tea and coffee services, knives, forks, spoons, salvers, inkstands, card-cases, children's mugs; knife, fork, and spoon in sets; a selection of prize cups, salt-cellars, and brooches.

PLATED GOODS—Tea and coffee services, sugar-basins, cruet, liqueur-frames, cake-baskets, egg-stands, salt-cellars, and every description of electro-plated goods.

BAROMETERS—Ship and hall, aneroid, mercurial, and metallic; also, a large assortment of thermometers.

TELESCOPES—Opera, marine, and field glasses.

CLOCKS—A large assortment of English, French, and American clocks, suitable for drawing-rooms, dining-rooms, halls, or kitchens.

GREENSTONE—A large assortment of greenstone, mounted, in brooches, earrings, studs, lockets, pins, &c.

J. H. has the honour to inform the inhabitants of the Province that the Manufacturer of his London-made Watches took a First Prize at the International Exhibition, 1862 (London).

All sorts of Colonial Jewellery made to order.

Chronometers, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Verge, and every description of Watches carefully repaired.

Snip Chronometers rated by transit observation.

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(Successors to Alex. Fraser),

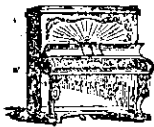
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No. 1 CHAMBERS

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Agents for the Cromwell Argus.

Loans negotiated. Insurances effected. Country commissions receive prompt attention.

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FOR SALE OR HIRE:

Pianofortes by Collard and Collard

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Pianofortes by Kirkman

Pianofortes by Ralph Allison

Pianofortes by J. and J. Hopkinson.

Mechanism of every description connected with Pianofortes and Harmoniums made and repaired.—All the new and standard Music.

CHARLES BEGG,

PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER,

Princes-street north, Dunedin.

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THE UNDERSIGNED

Begs to inform the

INHABITANTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF OTAGO

That the business hitherto carried on by

him under the name and style of HAY

BROS., TAILORS & OUTFITTERS, Prince

street, Dunedin, will on and after this date

be carried on by him under the name and

style of

DAVID R. HAY,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

PRINCES-STREET,

DUNEDIN,

DAVID R. HAY.

Princes-street, Dunedin,

26th March, 1870.

N.B.—With reference to the above, I beg

most respectfully to inform all those who are in-

debted to the late firm that I shall feel extremely

obliged to them if they will be kind enough to

settle their accounts AT ONCE.

DAVID R. HAY.

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[ESTABLISHED 1863.]

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AUCTIONEER,

Princes-street, Dunedin.

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The Waste Land Board attended.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

W. O. RAMBAL,

STOCK, SHARE, AND MONEY BROKER,

MINING, LAND, & GENERAL AGENT,

EXCHANGE CHAMBERS,

Princes-street, Dunedin.

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THOMAS WINSTANLEY'S

SCANDINAVIAN HOTEL,

MACLAGGAN-STREET,

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(Late of the National Hotel, Clyde.)

First-class accommodation for Travellers.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE BEDROOMS.

The choicest brands of Wines, Beers, and Spirits.

One of the best Billiard Tables.

BOOKS!

MEN OF THE TIME (latest edition); Prescott's Works; Beckman's History of Invention; Mantell's Wonders of Geology; Dick's Sideral Heavens; Alford's Greek Testament (abridged); Rankine's Steam Engine, and Applied Mechanics; Hooker's N. Zealand Flora; Lavater's Physiognomy; Hogg's Natural Philosophy; Chambers's Information for the People; Buchan's Domestic Medicine; Dictionary of Domestic Medicine; Dictionary of Daily Wants; Enquire Within. A great variety of Books on Light Literature, by popular authors; School Books, General Stationery, &c., very cheap, at

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Leaving the Booking Office, corner High and Princes streets, Dunedin, for all parts of the Province. For Fares, times, &c., see Bradshaw's Guide, or enquire at the Booking Office.

CARRIAGES.

J. C. and Co. have always on hand the newest designs in Broughams, Barouches, Phaetons, Waggonettes, and American Buggies of every description. Carriages built to order.

All timber used in our Manufactory has been carefully selected and imported direct from America, and seasoned for years before working. Repairs done in a superior manner, with all possible dispatch, and at the lowest charges.

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,

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Superior carriage and buggy pairs, saddle horses, and hacks, always on hand for sale or exchange. Horses broken to saddle or harness.

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SIGN OF THE

"GOLDEN HORSE-SHOE,"

Corner of Princes-street and Moray-place, and

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Colonial Gold Manufactured to any Design.

OTAGO FOUNDRY

[Established 1859.]

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Castings in Brass or Iron. Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired. Overshot and Breast Water-wheels of Iron and Wood.

Quartz-crushing Machinery. Pumping and Winding Gear. Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates. Sheet-iron Hopper-plates punched to any size. Gold-dredging Spoons.

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Price's Flax-dressing Machines made.

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HAVE ON SALE:

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Portable steam engines, of various make and power.
Threshing machines, for one, two, three, and four horse-power.
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Seed drills, harrows, land rollers, and grubbers.
Scarifiers, horse hoes, hay forks, knives.
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Churns, cheese presses, and curd mills.

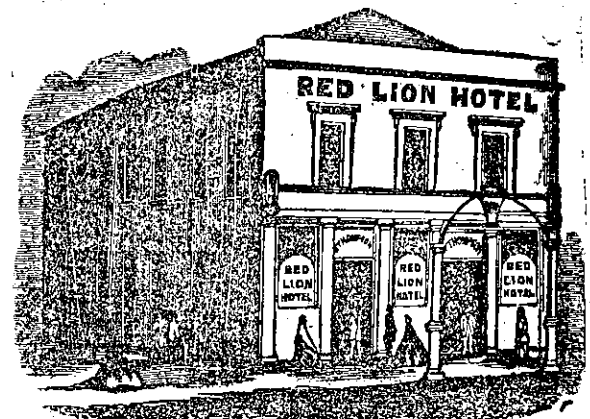
Vulcanised bolting.
Reaping and mowing machines, side delivery back delivery, and tip platform delivery.
Turn rest ploughs.
Horse, drag, and hand hay rakes.
Ploughs, with improved steel mould-boards, the undermentioned makers, viz.: Sellar & Sons, Gray, Barrowman, Ransomes and Sim, Hornby, and Howard.
Swingletrees, for two and three horses abreast.
Plough chains, &c. &c.
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&c., &c., &c.

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(Three doors up Stafford-street, and three minutes' walk from the Jetty),

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COMFORT—CIVILITY—ATTENTION.

A LIBERAL TABLE.

Charges Moderate.

"Once here—nowhere else," say the Travellers.

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N.B. Persons can rely on being called at any hour for Cobb's Coaches.

"Wines and Spirits of choicest brands always on hand."

**RATTRAY-STREET****FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,**

Adjoining the Shamrock Hotel,

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THOMAS DICKSON,

CABINETMAKER AND UPHOLSTERER,

Has always on hand a large and choice assortment of

FURNITURE,

COMPRISING

Dining-room chairs, tables, sofas

Couches, easy-chairs

Bed-room chests of drawers

Dressing tables and glasses, all sizes

Washstands, commodes, bedsteads

Pallasses, hair mattresses, all sizes

Flock and flax mattresses.

American chairs, all kinds, cheap.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER.

Country orders promptly attended to, and

Furniture carefully packed.

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GREAT KING-STREET,

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Boilermakers, Engineers, Millwrights,

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All kinds of Castings in Iron and Brass done.

Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.

Overshot, Breast, and Turbine Waterwheels;

Quartz-crushing Machinery; Pumping & Wind-

ing Gear.

Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates; wrought-

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Gold Dredging Spoons, &c.

All kinds of Reaping, Threshing, Horse-power

Machines, &c., repaired.

Flax-dressing Machines made to order.

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GEORGE MATTHEWS,

NURSERYMAN,

SEEDSMAN, AND SEED-GROWER,

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,

Begs to intimate that he has constantly on hand

Agricultural and Garden Seeds

Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees in

season.

Garden Tools

Pruning Gloves

Flower Pots, &c. &c.

Established Twenty Years.

DUNEDIN IRONWORKS

SPARROW & THOMAS,

Iron Shipbuilders & Boilermakers

Manufacturers of Boiling-down, Sheep-washing

and Dipping Apparatus; Iron Flaming, Rip-

and Hopper Plates for the Gold-fields; Pump

and Boats to all sizes; Iron Roofs, Water-tanks

Fireproof Doors and Safes, improved Tub-

Boilers requiring no brickwork; and general

smith work. Overshot and Undershot Water

wheels.

ADDRESS:

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